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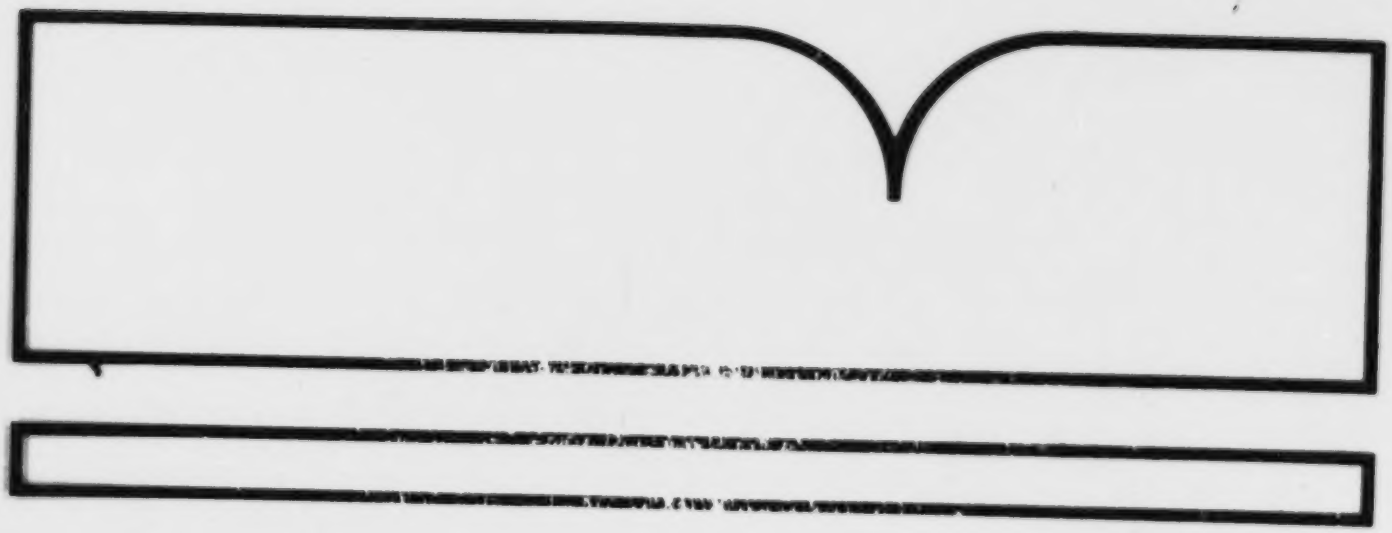
Regulations and Non-Regulatory Revisions to State Implementation Plan: Louisiana

Atlantic Environmental Associates, Inc.
Waltham, MA

Prepared for

Environmental Protection Agency
Research Triangle Park, NC

Oct 81



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EPA-450/2-81-038
July 1981

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Regulations and Non-Regulatory Revisions to State Implementation Plan: Louisiana

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EPA-450/2-81-038

Regulations and Non-Regulatory Revisions to State Implementation Plan: Louisiana

By

Atlantic Environmental Associates, Inc.
59 Vernon Street
Waltham, MA 02154

Contract No. 68-02-3565

EPA Project Officer: Willis P. Beal

Prepared for

U.S ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Control Programs Development Division
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina 27711

July 1981

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16. ABSTRACT

This document has been produced in compliance with Section 110(h) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, which mandates periodic publication of State Implementation Plan (SIP) requirements. The first section of the document comprises the Federally approved SIP regulations. It consists of the EPA-approved State and/or local air pollution control regulations cited by reference in the Federal Register; regulations promulgated as of August 1, 1981 have been included in this document.

The present compilation constitutes an update of a previous documentation of regulations as of July 1, 1979. State and/or local air quality regulations which have not been Federally approved as of August 1, 1981, are not included. However, any omissions of regulations from this document in no way affects the ability of the respective Federal, State, or local agencies to enforce such regulations. A summary sheet of the regulatory revisions is provided to give a quick historical assessment of the changes.

The second part of the document contains the text of non-regulatory SIP revisions approved by EPA up to August 1, 1981, excluding notices or certifications of public hearings and technical support data. A complete tabulation of these revisions is also provided.

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PREFACE

This document has been produced in compliance with Section 110(h) of the Clean Air Act, as amended in 1977, which mandates periodic publication of State Implementation Plan (SIP) requirements. The first section of the document comprises the Federally approved SIP regulations. It consists of the EPA approved State and/or local air pollution control regulations cited by reference in the Federal Register; all regulations Federally promulgated as of August 1, 1981 have been included.

The present compilation constitutes an update of a previous documentation of regulations as of July 1, 1979.* State and/or local air quality regulations which have not been Federally approved as of August 1, 1981 are not included. However, any omissions of regulations from this document in no way affects the ability of the respective Federal, State or local agencies to enforce such regulations.

This document is not intended to provide a tool for determining the enforceability of any given regulation. Rather, it is intended to provide a comprehensive compilation of those regulations which are incorporated by reference into Title 40, Part 52, of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The exclusion of a Federally approved regulation from this document does not diminish the enforceability of the regulation. Similarly, the inclusion of a given regulation in this document does not, in itself, render the regulation enforceable by either the State or EPA.

The regulations have been organized in this document according to the official State/local agency format. However, since State air quality regulations vary widely in their organization, content, and language, a standardized subject index has been added. The index listings consist of both pollutant and activity oriented categories to facilitate usage. For example, regulations which apply to copper smelters may be found under sulfur compounds (50.2), particulate matter process weight (50.1.1), or copper smelters (51.15). Federal regulations pertaining to a given State are not included herein but can be found under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations, Part 52.

Additionally, a summary sheet of the regulatory revisions is included to provide a quick historical assessment of the changes. These summary sheets contain the date of submittal to EPA of each revision and the Federal Register publication date on which the revision was approved by EPA. A brief description of the regulation which was submitted is also included.

In accordance with the Act, the second part of the document contains non-regulatory SIP revisions approved by EPA up to August 1, 1981. All approved non-regulatory revisions listed under Identification of Plan in the CFR are included except notices or certifications of public hearings, and technical support data. Non-regulatory submittals which have only received EPA approval on selected elements are included in their entirety with an accompanying indication of the status of Federal actions on the non-approved elements. The non-regulatory revisions have been organized in this document

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* Regulations and Non-Regulatory Revisions to State Implementation Plan: Louisiana, EPA-450/2-80-025, prepared under Contract 68-02-3388, July 31, 1980.

according to the date of publication of EPA approval in the Federal Register. For historical completeness, a complete tabulation of these revisions is provided at the beginning of this second section.

SUMMARY OF
EPA-APPROVED REGULATORY REVISIONS TO STATE OF LOUISIANA SIP
BETWEEN JULY 1, 1979 AND JULY 31, 1981

Publication of Approval	Submittal Date	Page	Document Description
02/14/80	04/30/79	45FR9909	Revisions to Regulations 6 and 22.

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REGULATIONS
AIR CONTROL COMMISSION
STATE OF LOUISIANA

1.0 GENERAL

1.1 By virtue of Section 2204 of Title 40 of the Revised Statutes of Louisiana this Air Control Commission was established with the intent and purpose of maintaining the purity of the air resources of the State of Louisiana consistent with the protection of the health and physical property of the people, maximum employment and the full industrial development of the Sta R.S. 40:2204 (A) sets forth the powers of this Commission and by subparagraph (2) thereof authorizes the promulgation by this Commission of rules and regulations consistent with said intent and purpose in the manner and in accordance with the provisions of Section 2201 et. seq. of Title 40 which was enacted by the Legislature as the law of this State by Act 259 of 1964.

2.0 SCOPE

2.1 These regulations and air quality standards and emission limitations apply to any source of emission existing partially or wholly within the State of Louisiana.

3.0 AUTHORITY

3.1 The office of Health Services and Environmental Quality has been authorized by the Louisiana Air Control Commission to provide and administer these regulations under R.S. 40:2204 (A) and in accordance with the provisions of Section 2204 et. seq. of Title 40 enacted by the State Legislature as the law of this State by Act 259 of 1964.

4.0 DEFINITIONS

When used in these rules and regulations the following words and phrases shall have the meanings ascribed to them below:

4.1 Act. Act 1964 No. 259, Louisiana Air Control Law. Used to denote Chapter 12, Title 40, Section 2201 et. seq. including amendments.

4.2 Aerosol. A suspension of fine solid or liquid particles in the air.

4.3 Afterburner. A secondary burner which is used to oxidize and combust air contaminants to a less damaging form.

4.4 Air Contaminants. Particulate matter, dust, fumes, gas, mist, smoke, or vapor, or any combination thereof produced by process other than natural.

4.5 Air Pollution. The addition of air contaminants to the atmosphere.

4.6 Ambient Air. The outdoor air or atmosphere which surrounds the earth.

4.7 Application for Approval of Emissions. An application submitted to the Louisiana Air Control Commission by any person requesting a certificate of approval (permit) for any change in emissions into the ambient stmosphere.

4.8 ASME. American Society of Mechanical Engineers.

4.9 ASTM. American Society for Testing Materials.

4.10 Atmosphere. The whole mass of air above the territorial limits of the State of Louisiana.

4.11 Carbon Monoxide. (CO) Colorless, odorless, gas which is an oxide of carbon.

4.12 COH (Coefficient of Haze per 1000 linear ft.) The measure of the optical density of a filtered deposit of particulate matter as given in ASTM Standard D 1704-61.

4.13 Combustion Unit. Any boiler plant, furnace, incinerator or flare, or any other item of equipment designed or used for the combustion of fuel or waste material.

4.14 Commission. The Air Control Commission of the State of Louisiana.

4.15 Condensate. Hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in temperature and/or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

4.16 Control Equipment. Any device or contrivance used to prevent or reduce air pollution.

4.17 Department. Air Quality Section, Bureau of Environmental Services, Office of Health Services and Environmental Quality, of the Department of Health and Human Resources.

4.18 Distance from Source to Property Line. The horizontal distance measured in feet from the centerline of a source to adjacent land or water which is not owned or controlled by the person emitting air contaminants from the source.

4.19 Downwind Level. The concentration of air contaminants in the atmosphere as measured at any downwind point beyond the downwind boundary of a property, at which point the level of air contaminants is affected by any emission or emissions from the property.

4.20 Dustfall. A measure of the rate of deposition of particulate matter which settles rapidly due to gravity.

4.21 Dwelling. A building or other shelter in which people live.

4.22 Effluent Water Separator. Any tank, box, sump, or other container in which any volatile organic compound floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump, or other container is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

4.23 Emission. A release of air contaminants into the outdoor atmosphere.

4.24 Emission Inventory. A tabulation of data detailing the types, amounts, quantities and sources of emissions.

4.25 Flue. Any duct, passage, stack, chimney, conduit or opening arranged to conduct air contaminants into the open air.

4.26 Fossil Fuel. Natural gas, petroleum, coal and any form of solid, liquid or gaseous fuel derived from such materials.

4.27 Fossil Fuel - Fired Steam Generating Unit. A furnace or boiler used in the process of burning fossil fuel for the primary purpose of producing steam by heat transfer.

4.28 Fuel Burning Equipment. Any stationary contrivance used in the process of burning fuel or combustible material for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

4.29 Fugitive Dust. Solid, airborne particulate matter emitted from any source other than through a stack.

4.30 Garbage. All putrescible water matter except sewage and recognizable industrial by-products. It includes putrescible vegetable matter, animal offal, and animal carcasses.

4.31 Heat Input. The aggregate of heat content of all fuels whose products of combustion pass through a stack or stacks.

4.32 Hydrocarbon. Organic compounds, the molecules of which consist primarily of carbon and hydrogen atoms.

4.33 I.I.A. Incinerator Institute of America.

4.34 Impairment of Visibility. Impairment of visibility exists whenever horizontal visibility at or near ground level is reduced to three times the stopping distances presented below:

20 mph	43 ft. to stop
30 mph	79 ft. to stop
40 mph	126 ft. to stop
50 mph	183 ft. to stop
60 mph	251 ft. to stop
70 mph	328 ft. to stop

4.35 Incinerator. An engineered apparatus capable of withstanding heat and designed to efficiently reduce solid, semi-solid, liquid, or gaseous waste at specified rates and from which the residue contains little or no combustible material. "Tepee" burners, "conical" burners and "jug" burners are not considered as incinerators.

4.36 Installation. Any property, real or personal, including but not limited to processing equipment, manufacturing equipment, fuel burning equipment, incinerators, or other equipment, or construction capable of causing emissions.

4.37 Micrograms per Cubic Meter (ug/m^3). A weight to volume ratio used to measure the mass of an air contaminant present in a given volume of air.

4.38 Modification. Any change in a facility including, but not limited to, a physical change, a change in the method of operation, a change in the raw materials or feedstocks used or products manufactured which increases the amount of any air pollutant emitted by such facility or which results in the emission of any air pollutant not previously emitted, except (1) Routine maintenance repair and replacement shall not be considered physical changes and (2) an increase in production rates (up to capacity) or hours of operation shall not be considered a change in the method of operation.

4.39 Multiple Chamber Incinerator. Any incinerator which has two or more refractory lined combustion furnaces in series, physically separated by a refractory wall, interconnected by gas ducts or ports, and employing adequate parameters for maximum combustion of the material to be burned.

4.40 New Source. Any affected facility, the construction or modification of which is commenced after the adoption of these regulations.

4.41 Nitric Acid Production Unit. Any facility producing weak nitric acid by either the pressure or atmospheric pressure process.

4.42 Nitrogen Oxides. Compounds whose molecules consist of nitrogen and oxygen.

4.43 Nuisance. Anything that unlawfully worketh hurt, inconvenience or damage.

4.44 Opacity. The degree to which emissions reduce the transmission of light and obscure the view of an object in the background.

4.45 Organic Solvents. Liquid or gaseous hydrocarbons used for dissolving one or more other substances.

4.46 Outdoor Burning. (Open Burning). Burning of any material without the benefit of equipment primarily designed for the combustion of fuel and/or waste material and/or in such a manner that the products of combustion are emitted directly to the atmosphere without passing through a flue or combustion unit as defined in Section 4.13.

4.48 Portland Cement Plant. Any facility manufacturing Portland cement by either the wet or dry process.

4.49 Person. Any individual, partnership, co-partnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint stock company, trust, estate, political subdivision, or any other legal entity or their legal representatives, agents or assigns.

4.50 Photochemical Oxidant. The products of a chemical reaction, triggered by sunlight, between various hydrocarbons or organic compounds and the oxides of nitrogen.

4.51 PPM by Volume. (Parts per million by volume.) A volume to volume ratio used to express volumetric concentrations of gaseous air contaminants in a million unit volume of air or gas.

4.52 Premises. That which is within the boundaries or confines of any real property.

4.53 Process Weight. Any total weight of all materials introduced into any specific process which may cause emissions. Solid fuel charged will be considered as part of the process weight, but liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air will not.

4.54 Property. Any land owned or controlled by a person.

4.55 Public Nuisance. Any condition of the ambient air beyond the property line of the offending person which is offensive to the senses, or which causes or constitutes an obstruction to the free use of property, so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.

4.56 Refuse. All putrescible waste matter, all non-putrescible waste matter, ashes, animal and vegetable waste and all other waste matter, except sewage, from any public or private establishment, institution, or residence or resulting from construction, building operations, or the prosecution of any business, or trade.

4.57 Ringelmann Smoke Chart. The Ringelmann Scale for Grading the Density of Smoke, published by the U.S. Bureau of Mines, or any chart, recorder, indicator or device for the measurement of smoke density which is approved by the Commission as the equivalent of the Ringelmann Scale.

4.58 Rubbish. All non-putrescible waste matter, except ashes, from any public or private establishment, institution, or residence.

4.59 Smoke. Any small gas-borne particles resulting from, but not limited to, incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly of carbon and other combustible material, and present in sufficient quantity to be observable.

4.60 Soiling Index. A measure of airborne particulates given as coefficient of haze per 1000 linear feet of air.

4.61 Source. Any and all points of origin of air contaminants as defined in Section 4.4 hereof, whether privately or publicly owned or operated.

4.62 Stack or Chimney. Any flue, conduit or duct arranged to conduct emissions from the source to the ambient air (not limited to visible vertical structures).

4.63 Standard Conditions. A gas at 21°C or 70°F and 29.92 inches (760 Millimeters) of Mercury.

4.64 State. The State of Louisiana.

4.65 Submerged Fill Pipe. Any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is six inches (fifteen centimeters) above the bottom of the tank or when applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, means any fill pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is eighteen inches (forty-five centimeters) above the bottom of the tank. Any nozzel in full contact with the bottom of the tank being filled shall be considered to meet these requirements. In addition a nozzel which remains below the surface the liquid in the tank during all normal operations (nozzel shall not be uncovered more than twice per year) shall be considered to meet these requirements.

4.66 Sulfation Rate. Used as a measure of the sulphur compounds in the atmosphere. It is the rate at which oxidizable sulphur compounds in the atmosphere convert lead peroxide into lead sulphate.

4.67 Sulphur Compounds. All inorganic or organic chemicals having an atom or atoms of sulphur in their chemical structure.

4.68 Sulphur Dioxide. (SO_2) An oxide of sulphur.

4.69 Sulphur Trioxide. (SO_3) An oxide of sulphur.

4.70 Sulfuric Acid. (H_2SO_4) A heavy corrosive oily dibasic acid that is colorless when pure and is a vigorous oxidizing agent.

4.71 Sulfuric Acid Production Unit. Any facility producing sulfuric acid by the contact process by burning elemental sulfur, alkylation acid, hydrogen sulfide, organic sulfides and mercaptans, or acid sludge, but does not include facilities where conversion to sulfuric acid is utilized primarily as a means of preventing emissions to the atmosphere of sulfur dioxide or other sulfur compounds.

4.73 Technical Secretary. The Technical Secretary of the Louisiana Air Control Commission as specified in R.S. 40:2202.

4.74 Undesirable Levels. Undesirable levels of the items defined in Section 4.4 hereof is the presence in the atmosphere, as limited by R.S. 40:2204 (C), of one or more of such items or combinations thereof in quantities and concentrations and of such characteristics, properties and duration as to appreciably injure human life beyond inconvenience or in quantities and concentrations and of such characteristics, properties and duration as to materially injure or interfere with the reasonable use of animal or plant life or property. In determining whether or not contaminants create undesirable levels the Department may use appropriate information and data which may include, but not be limited by acceptable national standards, published "safe limit" values and other such information and relationships which may provide a reasonable assessment of the conditions which exist for a particular situation.

4.75 Upwind Level. The concentration of air contaminants in the atmosphere determined at some point upwind of the source. This concentration may be considered as the background level.

4.76 Variance. A waiver issued under the authority of the Air Control Commission upon application to allow emissions greater than those allowable under the Regulations and/or a license to do some act contrary to these regulations.

4.77 Volatile Organic Compounds. Any compound containing carbon and hydrogen or containing carbon and hydrogen in combination with any other element which has a vapor pressure of 1.5 pounds per square inch absolute (77.6 mm Hg) or greater under actual flow or storage conditions.

4.78 Waste Classification. Those seven classifications of waste as enumerated in the I.I.A. incinerator standards.

4.79 Weak Nitric Acid. (HNO_3) Acid which is 30 to 70 percent in strength.

4.80 Petroleum Refinery. Any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuels oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation of crude oils, or through redistillation, cracking extraction, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

4.81 Asphalt. A darkbrown to black cementitious material (solid, semisolid, or liquid in consistency) in which the predominating constituents are bitumens which occur in nature as such or which are obtained as residue in refining petroleum.

4.82 Cutback Paving Asphalt. Asphalt cement which has been liquified by blending with petroleum solvents (diluents). Upon exposure to atmospheric conditions the diluents evaporate, leaving the asphalt cement to perform its function. Products made for this use are designated SC (Slow Cure), MC (Medium Cure) and RC (Rapid Cure) liquid asphalt and are manufactured to meet ASTM specifications D-2026-72, D-2027-72 and D-2028-72 or similar paving asphalt specifications.

4.83 Emulsified Asphalt. An emulsion of asphalt cement and water which contains a small amount of an emulsifying agent; a heterogeneous system containing two normally immiscible phases (asphalt and water) in which the water forms the continuous phase of the emulsion, and minute globules of asphalt form the discontinuous phase.

4.84 Penetrating Prime Coat. An application of low-viscosity liquid asphalt to an absorbent surface. It is used to prepare an untreated base for an asphalt surface. The prime penetrates the base and plugs the voids, hardens the top, and helps bend it to the overlying asphalt course. It also reduces the necessity of maintaining an untreated base course prior to placing the asphalt pavement.

4.85 Automobile. A passenger car or passenger car derivative capable of seating not more than twelve passengers.

4.86 Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Assembly Plant. A facility where automobile and/or light-duty truck bodies, frames and parts are assembled for eventual inclusion into a finished product ready for sale to vehicle dealers excluding the following operations: 1) wheel coatings, 2) anti-rust coatings, 3) trunk coatings, 4) interior coatings, 5) flexible coatings, 6) sealers, 7) plastic parts coatings. Excluded from this definition are customizers, body shops, and other repainters.

4.87 Final Repair. The surface coatings applied to correct top coat imperfections.

4.88 Light-Duty Truck. A motor vehicle rated at 8500 pounds gross weight or less which is designed primarily for the purpose of transportation of property or is a derivative of such vehicle.

4.89 Primer. The first surface coating applied to the surface.

4.90 Primer-Surfacer. The surface coating applied over the primer and beneath the top coat.

4.91 Top Coat. The surface coating applied for the purpose of establishing the color and/or protective surface, including groundcoat and paint sealer materials.

4.92 Bulk Plant. A facility having a daily throughput of 20,000 gallons (76,000 liters) or less of gasoline.

4.93 Bulk Terminal. A facility having a daily throughput of more than 20,000 gallons (76,000 liters) of gasoline.

4.94 Gasoline. A petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kPa (4 pounds) or greater.

5.0 MEETING OF THE COMMISSIONS

5.1 The Technical Secretary shall prepare a proposed agenda for each meeting of this Commission and shall submit said proposed agenda to each member of the Commission at least 20 days prior to each meeting.

5.2 Each member of the Commission may submit matter to the Technical Secretary for inclusion in an agenda prior to 15 days before any meeting.

5.3 Said proposed agenda shall be made final and affected parties notified 10 days prior to any meeting.

5.4 The Commission will not consider any matter which has not been included in the agenda.

6.0 DEVELOPMENT OF FACTS

Pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 40:2204 (A) (3) concerning the Commission's power to develop facts consistent with the purposes of the Louisiana Air Control Law, the following shall apply:

6.1 Any person planning to initiate, or increase the emission of air contaminants as defined in Section 4.4 of these rules and regulations, which emission was not being conducted on or prior to the effective date of this regulation, shall, before beginning CONSTRUCTION OR MODIFICATION OR OPERATION OF ANY FACILITY WHICH ULTIMATELY MAY RESULT IN such emissions, advise the Louisiana Air Control Commission, New Orleans, Louisiana in writing concerning his intentions, and shall supply to the Commission a permit request (report) describing what is proposed and the steps which will be taken to protect the air of the State against new pollution or an increase in existing air pollution, SUCH REPORT TO INCLUDE PLANS, SPECIFICATIONS, AND ANY OTHER INFORMATION THE COMMISSION DEEMS NECESSARY TO MAKE A DETERMINATION UNDER 6.1.3 (Said report shall be prepared in accordance with the general rules, which follow, for submission of industrial waste reports, and no CONSTRUCTION OR MODIFICATION OR OPERATION OF A FACILITY WHICH ULTIMATELY MAY RESULT IN EMISSION OF AIR CONTAMINANTS AS DEFINED IN SECTION 4.4 shall be started until the report has been approved, an appropriate permit fee paid (for applications made after July 1, 1979) and a certificate of approval (permit) for the work has been received from the Louisiana Air Control Commission.) All conditions under which such certificate of approval is granted, which are considered by the Commission to be reasonable and necessary, shall be included in the certificate of approval. It is the intent of this Regulation that suitable controls be applied to new installations and relocations and/or in cases where modifications are to be made or where significant changes in emissions are anticipated. This regulation does not apply to emergency operations, however, the Air Control Commission should be advised of such occurrences without delay.

in cases where modifications are to be made or where significant changes in emissions are anticipated. This regulation does not apply to emergency operations, however, the Air Control Commission should be advised of such occurrences without delay.

6.1.1 The Technical Secretary may, subject to the review and concurrence of the Commission, exempt certain facilities or types of facilities from the requirements of Section 6 or issue certificates of approval under Section 6 if it is found upon investigation, that such facilities or types of facilities will not make a significant contribution of air contaminants to the atmosphere. The Technical Secretary shall report all such exemptions and certificates of approval to the Commission on request of any Commission member and at least annually.

6.1.2 From the effective date of this Regulation, facilities complying with Sections 22.3 and 22.4 of these regulations will not be brought before the Commission for permit approval. These permits will be granted by the Technical Secretary provided the submittal contains at the minimum the data required in Section 6.3 of these regulations. The exemptions specified in Sections 22.2 and 22.10 herein are applicable to this subsection.

6.1.3 In those cases where the Commission has, after proper investigation, determined that any proposed new emission source will prevent attainment or maintenance of state or national ambient air standards or violate applicable portions of the control strategy, the Commission shall have the power to prevent construction, modification or operation of such new or modified emission point source. Approval by the Commission of any construction or modification or operation does not relieve the owner or operator of responsibility to comply with regulations which are part of the applicable plan.

6.1.4 Notification of any change in ownership must be given to the Louisiana Air Control Commission. The Technical Secretary is authorized to amend the permit to reflect such changes and will report them to the Commission. Failure to disclose such changes of ownership within 90 days after the event, will be grounds for invalidation of the permit.

6.2 Professional Engineer Required. The information submitted in compliance with this Regulation, shall be prepared by or under the supervision of a person properly qualified to perform engineering work as provided in the Louisiana Professional Engineers and Land Surveyors Registration Act. The report containing the required information shall be submitted to the Louisiana Air Control Commission, New Orleans, Louisiana, and shall be approved by a professional engineer as defined in the above named Act or by a responsible official authorized to act for the person on whose behalf the report is submitted. Said report should be submitted as far in advance of the date approval is desired, as possible.

6.3 To comply with these regulations, the report or permit request concerning the contemplated actions enumerated shall include the following:

6.3.1 A brief statement describing the action which is proposed.

6.3.2 A statement giving the location of the industrial plant or manufacturing establishment, or a map showing such location.

6.3.3 A statement giving the location of sources of emission of air contaminants as defined in Section 4.4, the size of the outlets of such sources, the rate and temperature of the emission from such sources and the composition and description of the air contaminants being emitted from said sources.

6.3.4 A statement giving a description of the air pollution abatement measures which will be utilized, and if no facilities within the definition of this term are contemplated, the steps which will be taken to prevent the emission of sufficient quantities of pollutants to result in undesirable levels.

6.3.5 An estimate of the extent to which the emission from the proposed facilities will alter or affect the quality of the air of Louisiana. This estimate should, considering new and existing emission sources, predict the cumulative maximum worst case ground level concentration of each pollutant involved. If said maximum occurs within plant site boundaries, cumulative maximum property line value should also be determined.

6.3.6 At the descretion of the Technical Secretary, a more detailed ambient analysis may be requested. The analysis will involve predicting maximum ambient air concentrations using emissions from all sources within an area defined by the Technical Secretary. Emission data will be made available by the Department.

6.3.7 Such other pertinent data as may be necessary for a good understanding of the proposal which is being made.

6.4 Nothing herein contained, however, shall require the owner of any industrial or municipal establishment to disclose any classified data of the Federal Government or any confidential information relating to secret processes or economics of operation; however, emission data is not covered by this exception.

6.5 In any case in which there is to be any reduction in emissions, a letter of notification of such reductions must be transmitted to the Technical Secretary. The notification shall include all information required in Section 6.3.

6.6 Public Comment. No permit for new sources or modifications shall be acted upon by the Commission unless:

(1) The information submitted by the owner or operator and the analysis made by the Commission staff of the effect on air quality is available for public inspection in at least one location in the AQCR affected.

(2) A 30-day period exists for submittal of public comment, and

(3) A notice by prominent advertisement in the AQCR affected indicating the location of the information described in (1) above is published.

6.8 Relocation of Portable Facilities. The Technical Secretary may issue, on behalf of the Commission, certificate of approval to relocate an asphalt plant or other transportable facility that is presently operating under a certificate of approval from the Commission. Prior to issuance of any such certificate, the Technical Secretary shall receive adequate assurance from the petitioner that the following conditions are met:

1. Compliance with all other regulations and zoning criteria at the new location

2. The continued use of all pollution abatement devices and measures at the new location

3. The continued use of fuel of the same sulfur content or less than that referenced on the approved permit

4. Dispersion of emissions from the relocated source will not cause violation of ambient air standards at the new location.

In addition, a plot plan should be supplied to affirm that the distances to the property line at the new location are approximately equal to those reported on the approved permit application. This will be used to confirm that the dispersion estimate previously supplied is still valid.

Upon review and acceptance of the aforementioned data, the Department will notify the owner or operator concerning the acceptability of the relocation.

6.10 Compliance Schedules. Owners and operators of a source or sources of emissions in the State of Louisiana shall on request of the Technical Secretary submit within 90 days a compliance schedule showing how the source or sources will be brought into compliance with state air quality standards and regulations and federal primary and secondary ambient air quality standards.

6.10.1 Owners and/or operators shall make any necessary changes in the schedule submitted to obtain an approval of such schedule by the Technical Secretary within 90 days of submission of the schedule.

6.10.2 Any compliance schedule extending over 18 or more months from the date of its adoption shall provide for semiannual reports indicating increments of progress towards compliance with Commission Regulations and standards.

6.11 Interstate Pollution. Each major proposed new or modified source: 1) subject to significant deterioration of air quality review or, 2) which may significantly contribute to levels of air pollution in excess of the national ambient air quality standards in a control region outside Louisiana shall provide written notice to all nearby States, the air pollution levels of which may be affected by such source, at least 60 days prior to the date on which commencement of construction is to be permitted by the Commission.

7.0 INVESTIGATIONS

Pursuant to the provisions of R. S. 40:2204 (A) (3) the Technical Secretary shall make such investigations as are necessary and proper to carry out the purposes of the Louisiana Air Control Law and in connection therewith:

7.1 In the event that compliance is achieved as a result of private conference, conciliation or persuasion, a notice, in writing, to that effect may be sent by the Technical Secretary to the owner or operator of such claimed violation. In the event that the Technical Secretary determines after said private conference that no violation exists the Technical Secretary shall send a notice in writing to that effect to said owner or operator of said claimed violation within thirty (30) days.

7.2 All such complaints and notices called for by R. S. 40:2208 (B) shall be sent by certified or registered mail addressed to the person who represented the alleged violator in said private conference; or, if the alleged violator is a corporation addressed to its registered agent for service of process.

7.3 Any investigations made by the Technical Secretary pursuant to R. S. 40:2208 (A) upon receipt of information concerning an alleged violation shall be made only upon receipt by the Technical Secretary of written complaint of a violation of the Louisiana Air Control Law or any of these rules and regulations.

7.4 In the event that any investigation reveals that no violation of the Louisiana Air Control Law or of these rules and regulations is found to exist, the Technical Secretary may advise the complaining person and the person complained against of this fact.

7.5 Any information relating to secret processes or method of manufacture or production obtained by the Commission or by the Technical Secretary shall be kept confidential and this Commission will, in the event any such process or method of manufacture or production is involved in any hearing, testimony regarding such process or method

of manufacture of production and such information and testimony shall not be made a part of the transcript of said hearing. Emission data shall not be considered secret for the purpose of this regulation.

8.0 AIR CONTAMINANTS

8.1 Purpose. It is hereby declared to be the public policy of the State of Louisiana to achieve and maintain such levels of air quality as will protect human health and safety, and to the greatest degree practicable prevent injury to plant and animal life and property, foster the comfort and convenience of the people, promote the economic and social development of this State and facilitate the enjoyment of the natural attractions of the State.

8.2 No person or persons owning, leasing, renting, or controlling the operation of any source of air contaminants shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit emissions from this source of air contaminants which will result in "undesirable levels" as defined in Section 4.74 herein in the atmosphere over properties other than that of the person owning, leasing, renting or controlling the operation of such source.

8.3 No person shall dispose of refuse or waste material in such a manner as to cause "undesirable levels" as defined in Section 4.74 herein.

8.4 Ambient Air Quality Standards. The standards of ambient air quality listed in Tables 1 & 1a define the limits of air contamination by particulates and bases, above which limits the ambient air is hereby declared to be unacceptable and requires air pollution control measures. Until additional pertinent information becomes available through surveillance and research with respect to the effects of the air contaminants listed in Tables 1 & 1a the air quality limits listed in Tables 1 & 1a shall apply in Louisiana. The limits stated include normal background levels of particulates and gases.

8.5 Responsible Persons to Have Tests Made. The Department may require any person responsible for the emission of air contaminants to make or have made tests to determine the emission of air contaminants from any source whenever the Department has reason to believe that an emission in excess of that allowed by these regulations is occurring. The Department may specify testing methods to be used in accordance with good professional practice. The Department may observe the testing. All tests shall be conducted by reputable, qualified personnel. The Department shall be given a copy of the test results in writing and signed by the person responsible for the tests.

8.5.1 All owners or operators of stationary sources shall maintain records and semiannually report to the Department data on emissions and any other information needed to determine compliance with these Regulations.

8.6 The Department May Make Tests. The Department may conduct tests of emissions of air contaminants from any source. Upon request of the Department the persons responsible for the source to be tested shall provide necessary sampling ports in stacks or ducts and such other safe and proper sampling and testing facilities, exclusive of instruments and sensing devices as may be necessary for proper determination of the emission of air contaminants.

8.7 New Sources Shall Provide Necessary Sampling Ports in stacks or ducts and such other safe and proper sampling and testing facilities, exclusive of instruments and sensing devices as may be necessary for proper determination of the emission of air contaminants.

8.8 Circumvention. No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any device of any means which, without resulting in reduction in the total amount of air contaminants emitted, conceals or dilutes an emission of air contaminants which would otherwise violate these regulations.

8.9 To aid in controlling the overall levels of air contaminants into the atmosphere, air pollution control facilities should be installed whenever practically, economically and technologically feasible. When facilities have been installed on a property they shall be used and diligently maintained in proper working order whenever any emissions are being made which can be controlled by the facilities, even though the ambient air quality standards in affected areas are not exceeded.

9.0 CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION FROM PARTICULATE MATTER (SUSPENDED PARTICULATE MATTER)

9.1 Ambient Air Quality Standards for Suspended Particulate Matter (Particulate Matter)

9.1.1 Purpose. The purpose of this section is to maintain concentrations of suspended particulate matter (particulate matter) in the ambient air at levels which will not cause damage or injury to plant or animal life. In addition to health considerations, attainment of The Standards, will result in economic and aesthetic benefits such as increased visibility and reduced soiling and corrosion.

9.1.2 Scope. This section is applicable to all sources which emit particulate matter into the ambient air.

9.1.3 Concentrationsof Suspended Particulate Matter and/or Particulate Matter in Ambient Air Restricted. The standards of ambient air quality listed in Tables 1 & 1a define the limits of air contamination by particulates and gases. No person or group of persons shall allow particulate matter to become airborne in amounts which cause the ambient air quality standards to be exceeded. The limits stated include normal background levels of particulates and gases.

9.1.4 Nothing in any other part or section of these regulations shall in any manner be construed as authorizing or legalizing emissions in such manner as prohibited by these regulations.

9.1.5 Degradation of Ambient Air Having Higher Quality Than That Set Forth in This Section Restricted. As of the effective date of these regulations all processes which currently result in higher ambient air quality than shown in Tables 1 & 1a shall be maintained at the higher process quality level or better unless it can be affirmatively demonstrated to the Commission that a change in quality is justifiable.

9.2 PROVISIONS GOVERNING SPECIFIC ACTIVITIES.

9.2.1 Substances which are by nature toxic to human or animal life or vegetation shall be controlled to more restrictive levels than is required for suspended particulate matter generally, and shall not be emitted in such quantities or concentrations as to produce undesirable levels.

9.2.2 The emissions which pass onto or across a public road and create a traffic hazard by impairment of visibility or intensifies an existing traffic hazard condition is prohibited.

9.3 EXCLUSIONS FROM APPLICATION OF THIS SECTION.

9.3.1 The following matters are excluded from the application of this Section:

Emissions of particulate matter pursuant to and in compliance with the terms of a variance granted by the Commission.

9.3.2 Any person claiming exclusion from the application of this Section under this provision shall apply to the Commission through the Technical Secretary for exclusion in accordance with Section 2211 of The Act. The applicant shall furnish such information as the Commission may reasonably require to enable it to make a determination. The Commission may make such determination and apply such conditions as may be appropriate to the activity in question. A person granted an exclusion under this provision may be required to furnish the Commission with plans satisfactory to the Commission for implementing any reasonable control measures which may be developed or which may otherwise become available.

9.4 MEASUREMENT OF CONCENTRATIONS.

9.4.1 Suspended Particulate Matter/Particulate Matter shall be measured by the methods listed in Table 2 or by such other equivalent methods approved by the Department. The publications or their replacements listed in Table 2 are incorporated as part of these regulations by reference.

9.4.2 The sampling and analytical procedures employed and their numbers, duration and location of samples to be taken to measure ambient levels of air contaminants shall be consistent with obtaining accurate results which are statistically significant and representative of the conditions being evaluated.

10.0 RESERVED FOR FUTURE EXPANSION

11.0 CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION FROM OUTDOOR BURNING (OPEN BURNING)

11.1 It is the purpose of this Section to control outdoor burning of waste or other combustible material to prevent undesirable levels of air contaminants in the atmosphere.

11.2 No person shall cause or allow the outdoor burning of waste material or other combustible material on any property owned by him or under his control except as provided in Section 11.3 below.

11.3 EXCEPTIONS TO PROHIBITION AGAINST OUTDOOR BURNING. Outdoor burning of waste material or other combustible material may be conducted in the situations enumerated below if no public nuisance is or will be created and if the burning is not prohibited by and is conducted in compliance with other applicable laws and with Regulations and orders of governmental entities having jurisdiction, including air control Regulations and orders. The authority to conduct outdoor burning under this Regulation does not exempt or excuse the person responsible from the consequences of or the damages or injuries resulting from the burning.

11.3.1 Outdoor burning in connection with the preparation of food.

11.3.2 Campfires and fires used solely for recreational purposes or for ceremonial occasions.

11.3.3 Fires purposely set to forest lands for a specific forest management purpose in accordance with practices acceptable to the Louisiana Forestry Commission.

11.3.4 Fires purposely set on agricultural lands for a specific management purpose in accordance with practices acceptable to the Louisiana Department of Agriculture.

11.3.5 Outdoor burning in a rural park or rural recreation area of trees, brush, grass and other vegetable matter for game management purposes in accordance with practices acceptable to Louisiana Parks and Recreation Commissions and Louisiana Wildlife and Fisheries Commission.

11.3.6 Small fires, by tradesmen and contractors, in such activities as street repair, installation or repair of sewer, water, electric, telephone mains and services.

11.3.7 The operation of contrivances using open flames such as welding torches, blow torches, portable heaters and other flame making devices.

11.3.8 Outdoor burning, in other than rural park or rural recreation area, of trees, brush, grass, and other vegetable matter from such area in land clearing and right-of-way maintenance operations if the following conditions are met:

(a) Prevailing winds at the time of the burning must be away from any city or town, the ambient air of which may be effected by smoke from the burning;

(b) The location of the burning must be at least one thousand (1000) feet (305m) from any dwelling other than a dwelling or structure located on the property on which the burning is conducted:

(c) Care must be used to minimize the amount of dirt on the material being burned;

(d) Heavy oils, asphaltic materials, items containing natural or synthetic rubber, or any material other than plant growth which produce unreasonable amounts of smoke may not be burned; nor may these substances be used to start a fire.

(e) The burning may be conducted only between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.; Piles of combustible material should be of such size to allow complete reduction in this time interval.

(f) The burning must be controlled so that a traffic hazard as proscribed by Section 11.4 is not created.

11.3.9 Fire purposely set as a part of an organized program of drills for the training of fire-fighting personnel or for testing fire fighting materials or equipment if the following conditions are met:

(a) The duration of the burning held to the minimum required for such purposes;

(b) The burning is conducted only between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

(c) The burning is controlled so that a traffic hazard as proscribed by Section 11.4 is not created.

11.3.10 Outdoor burning of waste hydrocarbon products (from petroleum exploration, development or production operations, natural gas processing, such as, but not limited to, basic sediments, oil produced in testing an oil well, and paraffin,) may be conducted at the site of origin when it is not practicable to transport the waste products for sale or reclamation, or to dispose of them lawfully in some other manner. In addition hydrocarbons spilled or lost from pipeline breaks or other transport failure which cannot practicably be recovered or be disposed of lawfully in some other manner may be outdoor burned at the site where the spill occurs or at other appropriate place due to safety considerations. Except when

the immediate or continuous burning of hydrocarbon spills is reasonably necessary to abate or eliminate an existing or imminent threat of injury to human life or significant damage to property, the outdoor burning shall be conducted under the following conditions:

(a) The location of the burning must not be within or adjacent to a city or town or in such proximity thereto that the ambient air of the city or town may be affected by smoke from the burning.

(b) The burning is conducted only between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

(c) The burning is controlled so that a traffic hazard as proscribed by Section 11.4 is not created.

11.3.11 Special Situations Approvable for Exemption by the Technical Secretary Prior to Initiation of Burning Operation.

(a) Outdoor burning of explosives, pyrophoric or any other materials where there is no practicable or safe method of disposal.

(b) For experimental burning for purposes of data gathering and research.

(c) For non-recurring unusual circumstances or any condition not covered above.

11.4 Traffic Hazards Prohobited. The emission of smoke, suspended particulate matter or uncombined water or any air contaminants or combinations thereof which passes onto or across a public road and creates a traffic hazard by impairment of visibility as defined in Section 4.34 or intensifies an existing traffic hazard condition is prohibited.

11.5 Exclusion from Application of This Section. Outdoor burning pursuant to and in compliance with the terms of a variance granted by the Commission is excluded from the application of this section.

12.0 CONTROL OF POLLUTION FROM SULFUR DIOXIDE

12.1 Purpose. It is the purpose of this section to establish ambient air standards "and regulations" for the State of Louisiana for sulfur dioxide. It is anticipated that additional provisions covering other sulfur compounds will be adopted as additional data relating to undesirable levels of other sulfur compounds are developed and evaluated.

12.2 Scope. This section is applicable to all sources of sulfur dioxide emissions into the ambient air.

12.3 Degradation of Ambient Air Having Higher Quality Than That Set Forth in This Section Restricted. As of the effective date of these regulations, all processes which currently result in higher ambient air quality than shown in Tables 1 & 1a shall be maintained at the higher process quality level or better unless it can be affirmatively demonstrated to the Commission that a change in quality is justifiable.

12.4 Concentrations of Sulfur Dioxide in Ambient Air Restricted.

12.4.1 The standards of ambient air quality listed in Tables 1 & 1a define the limits of air contamination by sulfur dioxide. No person or group of persons shall allow sulfur dioxide to become airborne in amounts which cause the ambient air quality standards to be exceeded. The limits stated include normal background levels.

12.4.2 Nothing in any other part or section of these regulations shall in any manner be construed as authorizing or legalizing the emission of air contaminants in such manner as prohibited by these regulations. For example, compliance with Ambient Air Quality Standards does not authorize emissions in excess of emission limitations.

12.5 Methods of Sampling and Analysis.

12.5.1 Sulfur dioxide shall be measured by the method or methods listed in Table 2 or by such other equivalent methods approved by the Department. The publications or their replacements listed in Table 2 are incorporated as part of these regulations by reference.

12.5.2 The sampling and analytical procedures employed and their numbers, duration, and location of samples to be taken to measure ambient levels of air contaminants shall be consistent with obtaining accurate results which are statistically significant and representative of the conditions being evaluated.

13.0 CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION FROM CARBON MONOXIDE

13.1 Purpose. It is the purpose of this section to establish ambient air quality standards for the State of Louisiana for carbon monoxide and to enumerate methods for measuring carbon monoxide concentration in the ambient air.

13.2 Scope. This section is applicable to all sources of carbon monoxide emissions into the ambient air.

13.3 Degradation of Ambient Air Having Higher Quality Than That Set Forth in This Section Restricted. As of the effective date of these regulations, all processes which currently result in higher ambient air quality than shown in Tables 1 & 1a shall be maintained at the higher process quality level or better, unless it can be affirmatively demonstrated to the Commission that a change is justifiable.

13.4 Concentrations of Carbon Monoxide in Ambient Air Restricted.

13.4.1 The standards of ambient air quality listed in Tables 1 & 1a define the limits of air contamination by carbon monoxide. No person or group of persons shall allow carbon monoxide to become airborne in amounts which cause the ambient air quality standards to be exceeded. The limits stated include normal background levels.

13.4.2 Nothing in any other part or section of these regulations shall in any manner be construed as authorizing or legalizing the emission of air contaminants in such manner as prohibited by these regulations. For example, compliance with ambient air quality standards does not authorize emissions in excess of emission limitations.

13.5 Methods of Sampling and Analysis.

13.5.1 Carbon monoxide shall be measured by the method listed in Table 2, or by such other equivalent methods approved by the Department. The publications or their replacements listed in Table 2 are incorporated as part of these regulations by reference.

13.5.2 The sampling and analytical procedures employed and their numbers, duration, and location of samples to be taken to measure ambient levels of air contaminants shall be consistent with obtaining accurate results which are statistically significant and representative of the conditions being evaluated.

14.0 CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION FROM HYDROCARBONS (NON-METHANE)

14.1 Purpose. It is the purpose of this section to establish ambient air standards for the State of Louisiana for hydrocarbons and to enumerate methods for measuring hydrocarbons concentrations in the

ambient air. The primary and secondary ambient air quality standard for hydrocarbons is for use as a guide in devising Compliance Orders and for approving Compliance Schedules and Permit Requests to achieve and maintain the Oxidant Standards.

14.2 Scope. This section is applicable to all sources of all non-methane hydrocarbons emissions into the ambient air.

14.3 Degradation of Ambient Air Having Higher Quality Than That Set Forth in This Section Restricted. As of the effective date of these regulations, all processes which currently result in higher ambient air quality than shown in Tables 1 & 1a shall be maintained at the higher process quality level or better unless it can be affirmatively demonstrated to the Commission that a change in quality is justifiable.

14.4 Emission of Hycrocarbons in Ambient Air Restricted.

14.4.1 The standards of ambient air quality listed in Tables 1 & 1a define the limits of air contamination by non-methane hydrocarbons. No person or group of persons shall allow non-methane hydrocarbons to become airborne in amounts which cause the ambient air quality standards to be exceeded. The limits stated include normal background levels.

14.4.2 Nothing in any other part or section of these regulations shall in any manner be construed as authorizing or legalizing the emission of air contaminants in such manner as prohibited by these regulations. For example, compliance with Ambient Air Quality Standards does not authorize emissions in excess of emission limitations.

14.5 Methods of Sampling and Analysis.

14.5.1 Hydrocarbons shall be measured by the method listed in Table 2, or by such other equivalent methods approved by the Department. The publications or their replacements listed in Table 2 are incorporated as part of these regulations by reference.

14.5.2 The sampling and analytical procedures employed and their numbers, duration, and location of samples to be taken to measure ambient levels of air contaminants shall be consistent with obtaining accurate results which are statistically significant and representative of the conditions being evaluated.

14.6 Ambient Hydrocarbon (non-Methane) Compliance. When determining if a source or sources of emissions of non-methane hydrocarbons is in compliance, the effect on the ambient air of the total non-methane hydrocarbon emissions will be considered. If, however, it could be demonstrated that the only reason for failure of a source to meet the non-methane hydrocarbons standards is due to the emission of compounds from sources exempted by the Commission or that the emissions of these hydrocarbons have been reduced as much as technologically and economically feasible then the Commission may waive the requirements of this section.

15.0 CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION FROM ATMOSPHERIC OXIDANTS

15.1 Purpose. It is the purpose of this section to establish ambient air quality standards for the State of Louisiana for atmospheric oxidants and to enumerate methods for measuring oxidant concentrations in the ambient air.

15.2 Scope. This section is applicable to photochemical oxidants in the ambient air.

15.3 Degradation of Ambient Air Having Higher Quality Than That Set Forth in This Section Restricted. As of the effective date of these regulations, all processes emitting reactive hydrocarbons, which currently result in higher ambient air quality than shown in Tables 1 & 1a shall be maintained at the higher process quality level or better unless it can be affirmatively demonstrated to the Commission that a change in quality is justifiable.

15.4 Concentrations of Oxidants in Ambient Air Restricted.

15.4.1 The standards of ambient air quality listed in tables 1 and 1a define the limits of air contamination by atmospheric oxidants. No person or group of persons shall allow hydrocarbons to become airborne in amounts which cause the ambient air quality standards for total oxidants to be exceeded. The limits stated include normal background levels.

15.4.2 Nothing in any other part or section of these regulations shall in any manner be construed as authorizing or legalizing the emission of air contaminants in such a manner as prohibited by these regulations. For example, compliance with Ambient Air Quality Standards does not authorize emissions in excess of emission limitations.

15.5 Methods of Sampling and Analysis.

15.5.1 Total oxidants shall be measured by the method listed in table 2, or by such other equivalent methods approved by the Department. The publications or their replacements listed in table 2 are incorporated in these regulations by reference.

15.5.2 The sampling and analytical procedures employed and their numbers, duration, and location of samples to be taken to measure ambient levels of air contaminants shall be consistent with obtaining accurate results which are statistically significant and representative of the conditions being evaluated.

16.0 CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION FROM NITROGEN OXIDES

16.1 Purpose. It is the purpose of this section to establish ambient air quality standards for the State of Louisiana for Nitrogen Oxides and to enumerate methods for measuring concentrations of Nitrogen Oxides in the ambient air.

16.2 Scope. This section is applicable to all Nitrogen Oxides, except Nitrous Oxide (N_2O), in the ambient air.

16.3 Degradation of Ambient Air Having Higher Quality Than That Set Forth in This Section Restricted. As of the effective date of these regulations, all processes which currently result in higher ambient air quality than shown in Tables 1 & 1a shall be maintained at the higher process quality level or better unless it can be affirmatively demonstrated to the Commission that a change in quality is justifiable.

16.4 Concentrations of Nitrogen Oxides in Ambient Air Restricted.

16.4.1 The standards of ambient air quality listed in Tables 1 & 1a define the limits of air contamination by Nitrogen Oxides. No person or group of persons shall allow Nitrogen Oxides to become airborne in amounts which cause the ambient air quality standards to be exceeded. The limits stated include normal background levels.

16.4.2 Nothing in any other part or section of these regulations shall in any manner be construed as authorizing or legalizing the emission of air contaminants in such a manner as prohibited by these regulations. For example, compliance with ambient air quality standards does not authorize emissions in excess of emission limitations.

16.5 Methods of Sampling and Analysis

16.5.1 Nitrogen Oxides shall be measured by the method listed in Table 2, or by such other equivalent methods approved by the Department. The publications or their replacements listed in Table 2 are incorporated in these regulations by reference.

16.5.2 The sampling and analytical procedures employed and their numbers, duration, and location of samples to be taken to measure ambient levels of air contaminants shall be consistent with obtaining accurate results which are statistically significant and representative of the conditions being evaluated.

17.0 SOURCE EMISSIONS

17.1 Purpose. It is the purpose of these emission standards to set forth levels of air quality for the protection of public health and of public welfare from any known or anticipated adverse effects of air contaminants. These standards set forth a mechanism of achieving cleaner air and are not a permit for unnecessary degradation of air quality. Therefore, quality of emissions as of the effective date of these standards shall be maintained at the higher degree of quality unless it can be affirmatively demonstrated to the Commission that a change in quality is justifiable and will not be contrary to the purpose of these regulations.

17.2 Scope. The emission standards as presented below pertain to all sources emitting to the atmosphere of the State of Louisiana.

17.3 Responsible Person to Have Tests Made. The Department may require any person responsible for the emission of air contaminants to make or have made tests to determine the emission of air contaminants from any source, wherever the Department has reason to believe that an emission in excess of that allowed by these regulations is occurring. The Department may specify testing methods to be used in accordance with good professional practice. The Department may observe the testing. All tests shall be conducted by reputable, qualified personnel. The Department shall be given a copy of the test results in writing and signed by the person responsible for the tests.

17.4 The Department May Make Tests. The Department may conduct tests of emissions of air contaminants from any source. Upon request of the Department the person responsible for the source to be tested shall provide necessary sampling ports in stacks or ducts and such other safe and proper sampling and testing facilities, exclusive of instruments and sensing devices, as may be necessary for proper determination of the emission of air contaminants.

17.5 New sources shall provide necessary sampling ports in stacks or ducts and such other safe and proper sampling and testing facilities, as may be necessary for proper determination of the emission of air contaminants.

17.6 Emission Monitoring Requirements.

17.6.1 Applicability. Source categories listed in Appendix "P" to Title 40, Part 51, of the Code of Federal Regulations (40 CFR Part 51) are to install, calibrate, operate, and maintain all monitoring equipment necessary for continuously monitoring the pollutants specified in the aforementioned appendix for the applicable source category. Sources affected by this paragraph shall complete the installation and performance tests of such equipment and begin monitoring and recording within 18 months after the effective date of this regulation.

17.6.1.1 Exemptions. Exemption from the requirment of 17.6.1 is hereby granted to any source which is subject to a new source performance standard promulgated in 40 CFR Part 60 and also to any source which is on a firm schedule for retirement within 5 years of the date of application of the monitoring requirement.

17.6.2 Minimum Monitoring System Capability, Specifications, Data Reporting, and Data Reduction. Affected sources must meet at least the minimum requirements as set forth in 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix "P," paragraphs 2 through 5, unless such sources qualify for an exemption or alternative procedure contained therein.

17.6.3 Special Consideration. The Commission can approve, on a case by case basis, alternative monitoring requirements, different from those in section 17.6.2 above, if the original requirements cannot be implemented by a source due to physical plant limitations or extreme economic burden, or if the original requirements would not provide for accurate emission determination, or if the affected facility is infrequently operated. Such physical limitation or economic burden may be determined to exist only if the petitioner receives the concurrence from the Commission.

17.7 Variances.

17.7.1 Whereupon written application of the responsible person or persons, the Technical Secretary finds that by reason of exceptional circumstances strict conformity with any provisions of these regulations would cause undue hardship, would be unreasonable, impractical or not feasible under the circumstances, the Technical Secretary may permit a variance from these regulations.

17.7.2 No variance may permit or authorize the maintenance of a nuisance, or a danger to public health or safety.

17.8 Circumvention. No person shall cause or permit the installation or use of any device of any means which, without resulting in reduction in the total amount of air contaminants emitted, conceals or dilutes an emission or air contaminants which would otherwise violate these regulations.

17.9 To aid in controlling the overall levels of air contaminants in the atmosphere, air pollution control facilities should be installed whenever practically, economically and technologically feasible. When facilities have been installed on a property they shall be used and diligently maintained in proper working order whenever any emissions are being made which can be controlled by the facilities, even though the ambient air quality standards in affected areas are not exceeded.

17.10 No person or persons owning, leasing, renting, or controlling the operation of any source of air contaminants shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit emissions from their source of air contaminants which will result in "undesirable levels" as defined in Section 4.74 herein in the atmosphere over properties other than that of the person owning, leasing, renting or controlling the operation of such source.

17.11 Notification Required. Pursuant to 6.1 the Department must be notified promptly of emergency occurrences or upsets that will substantially increase emissions. Immediate telephone notification should be followed promptly by written notification, within 7 calendar days, giving details of the occurrence and remedial actions. Timely and appropriate follow-up reports should be made detailing the methods or procedures to be used to prevent similar atmospheric releases. Such notification does not imply the Technical Secretary will automatically grant an exemption to the source(s) of excessive emissions.

17.12 Emission Inventory. Emission Inventory Questionnaire shall be submitted to the Department within 90 days of initial request. An updated report must be submitted semiannually, if there has been any significant change in reported annual emission rates. A significant change is one in which the annual emission rate of any individual pollutant from any individual emission point changes more than 10% from reported annual values.

17.13 Reports. Reports must be made to the Department semiannually. These reports are to be submitted to the Department by January 20, and July 20. The report should include all data applicable to the emission source or sources which may be required under Section 6.10.2, 6.5.1 or 17.11 of the Regulations. In any event, data should confirm the facility remained in compliance during the 6 month period or achieved the prescribed milestones to ultimately achieve compliance.

17.14 Stack Heights. The degree of emission limitation required in these regulations for control of any air pollutant shall not be affected in any manner by (1) so much of the stack height of any sources as exceeds good engineering practice or (2) any other dispersion technique. This section shall not apply with respect to stack heights in existence before the date of enactment of the Clean Air Amendments of 1970 or dispersion techniques implemented before such date.

17.14.1 In establishing an emission limitation for coal-fired steam electric generating units which are subject to the provisions of Section 118 of the Federal Clean Air Act and which commenced operation before July 1, 1957, the effect of the entire stack height of stacks for which a construction contract was awarded before February 8, 1974, may be taken into account.

17.14.2 For the purpose of this section

(a) The term "dispersion technique" includes any intermittant or supplemental control of air pollutants varying with atmospheric conditions.

(b) The term "good engineering practice" means with respect to stack heights, the height necessary to insure that emissions from the stack do not result in excessive concentrations of any air pollutant in the immediate vicinity of the source as a result of atmospheric downwash, eddies and wakes which may be created by the source itself, nearby structures or nearby terrain obstacles. Such height shall not exceed two and a half times the height of such source unless the owner or operator of the source demonstrates, after notice and opportunity for public hearing to the satisfaction of the Louisiana Air Control Commission, that a greater height is necessary as provided under the proceding sentence. In no event may the Louisiana Air Control Commission prohibit any increase in any stack height or restrict in any manner the stack height of any source.

17.15 Maintenance of Pay. In the case of any source which uses a supplemental, or intermittent control for the purpose of meeting the requirements of an order under Section 119 (d) or Section 119 (relating to primary nonferrous smelter orders) of the Federal Clean Air Act, the owner or operator of such source may not temporarily reduce the pay of any employee by reason of the use of such supplemental or intermittent or other dispersion dependent control system.

17.16 A facility may propose to the Commission a control plan for any pollutant that sets a mass emission rate equal to the sum of all sources within the facility or any combination of sources within the facility. The facility may control the emissions contained in the proposal any way it deems appropriate as long as the proposed mass emission rate is not violated. The facility will set emission rates for each proposed source within the facility that when accumulated will demonstrate compliance with the mass emission rate.

The Commission shall approve the use of the alternative emission reduction proposal if the facility can demonstrate that the proposal will not interfere with the attainment or maintenance of the ambient air quality standard for the pollutant which the control plan is proposed.

18.0 CONTROL OF AIR POLLUTION FROM SMOKE

18.1 It is the purpose of this Regulation to establish emission standards for the State of Louisiana on smoke to prevent undesirable levels of this air contaminant from occurring.

18.2 Control of Smoke. The emission of smoke from any combustion unit (other than a flare, as described in Section 18.3 below) or from any type of burning in a combustion unit (other than a flare), including the incineration of industrial, commercial, institutional and municipal wastes, shall be controlled so that the shade or appearance of the emission is not darker than 20% opacity as to obscure vision to a degree equivalent to the above except that emitted during the cleaning of a fire box or the building of a new fire, soot blowing or lancing, charging of an incinerator, equipment changes, ash removal and rapping of precipitators may be darker than 20% opacity for a period of not more than four consecutive minutes in any one (1) hour period, (any 60 minute period commencing on the hour.)

18.4 Exemptions from the provisions of Section 18.3 may be granted by the Technical Secretary during startup and shutdown periods if the flaring was not the result of failure to maintain or repair equipment. In addition, the flaring must be minimized and no ambient air quality standard can be jeopardized.

18.5 The emissions of smoke which passes onto or across public road and creates a traffic hazard by impairment of visibility or intensifies an existing traffic hazard condition is prohibited.

18.6 Exclusions from Application of this Section. The following matters are excluded from Application of this section:

18.6.1 Emissions of smoke pursuant to and in compliance with the terms of a variance granted by the Commission.

18.6.2 Emissions of smoke from an activity when both of the following conditions are met:

(a) The source of emissions is in a relatively unpopulated area of the State.

(b) The Commission determines it is not technically practicable nor economically reasonable to eliminate the emissions.

18.6.3 Where the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure of an emission to meet the requirements of 18.2 of this regulation, Section 18.2 will not apply. In addition, emissions already less than that allowed by Sections 21.3 and 23.4.1 of these regulations shall be considered by the Technical Secretary for exemption from the provisions of this subsection.

18.7 Any persons claiming exclusion from the application of this section under this provision shall apply to the Commission through the Technical Secretary for exclusion. The applicant shall furnish such information as the Commission may reasonably require to enable it to make a determination. The Commission may make such determination and apply such conditions as may be appropriate to the activity in question. A person granted an exclusion under this provision may be required to furnish the Commission with plans satisfactory to the Commission for implementing any reasonable control measures which may be developed or which otherwise become available.

19.0 EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PARTICULATE MATTER

19.1 Purpose. The purpose of this section shall be to limit the quantity of particulate matter emitted.

19.2 Scope. This section applies to any operation, process, or activity from which particulate matter and/or suspended particulate matter is emitted except the wood pulping industry, the primary aluminum industry (Horizontal-Stud Soderberg and Prebake processes), and the burning of fuel for indirect heating in which the products of combustion do not come into direct contact with process materials.

19.3 Control of Fugitive Dust. All reasonable precautions shall be taken to prevent particulate matter and/or suspended particulate matter from becoming airborne. These precautions shall include but shall not be limited to the following:

a) Use of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of lands;

b) Application of asphalt, oil, water, or suitable chemicals on dirt roads, materials stockpiles, and other surfaces which can give rise to airborne dusts.

c) Installation and use of dust collectors to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods shall be employed during sandblasting or other similar operations;

d) Open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dust shall be covered at all times when in motion.

e) Conducting agricultural practices such as tilling of land, application of fertilizers and insecticides in such a manner as to prevent dust from becoming airborne;

f) Paving roadways and maintaining the roadways in a clean condition;

g) The prompt removal of earth or other material from paved streets onto which earth or other material has been transported by trucking or earth moving equipment, erosion by water or other means.

19.4 General. The process weight rate per hour referred to in this section shall be based upon the normal operation maximum capacity of the equipment and if such normal maximum capacity should be increased by process or equipment changes, the new normal maximum capacity shall be used as the process weight in determining the allowable emissions.

19.5 Emission Limitations.† No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of particulate matter and/or suspended particulate matter to the atmosphere from any process or process equipment in excess of the amount shown in Table 3 for the process weight rate allocated to such source. The rate of emission shall be the total of all emission points from the source.

† A variance to Regulation 19.5 was granted for Kaiser Aluminum and Chemical Corporation at Norco until December 31, 1980. See "Non-Regulatory" section for text of variance.

19.5.1 Control of Particulate Matter and/or Suspended Particulate Matter. The emission of particulate matter and/or suspended particulate matter from any source other than new or existing fluid catalytic cracking unit incinerator-waste heat boilers shall be controlled so that the shade or appearance of the emission is not denser than twenty percent opacity; except that emitted may be denser than twenty percent opacity for a period of not more than four consecutive minutes in any one (1) hour period, (any 60 minute period commencing on the hour.)

For new or existing fluid catalytic cracking unit incinerator-waste heat boilers emissions shall not exceed thirty percent opacity except that emitted may be denser than thirty percent opacity for one six-minute average per hour without violating this standard.

Emissions already less than that allowed by the process weight rate limitation (Table 3) will be considered by the Technical Secretary for exemption from the provisions of this subsection.

When the presence of uncombined water is the only reason for failure of an emission to meet the requirements of this subsection, this subsection will not apply.

19.5.2 Variances. Whereupon written application of the responsible person or persons the Technical Secretary finds that by reason of exceptional circumstances strict conformity with any provisions of these regulations would cause undue hardship, would be unreasonable, impractical or not feasible under the circumstances, the Commission may permit a variance from or consider a change in these regulations upon such conditions and with such time limitations as it may prescribe for prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in harmony with the intent of The Act. No variance may permit or authorize the maintenance of a nuisance or a danger to public health or safety.

19.6 Degradation of Existing Emission Quality Restricted. Emissions whose quality as of the effective date of these regulations is higher than the standards set forth in Table 3 shall be maintained at the higher quality unless it can be affirmatively demonstrated to the Department that a change in quality is justifiable and will not be contrary to the guidelines as set forth by these regulations.

19.7 Measurement of Concentrations.

19.7.1 The methods listed in Table 4 or such equivalent methods as may be approved by the Department shall be utilized to determine particulate concentrations in stack gases.

19.7.2 Measurement equipment shall be periodically calibrated to comply with minimal American Bureau of Standards Criteria.

19.8 More Stringent Requirements.

19.8.1 The Department may prescribe air quality control requirements that are more restrictive and more extensive than provided for in Section 19.4 and 19.5 if the particulate matter and/or suspended particulate matter emitted is toxic, or a deleterious substance which may affect human health or well-being or which would cause significant damage to animal of plant life.

20.0 INCINERATORS

20.1 Purpose. The purpose of these regulations is to prevent the operation or construction of incinerators in such a manner as to cause air pollution.

20.2 Scope. These regulations are to apply to all incinerators operated or constructed in the State.

20.3 The burning capacity of an incinerator shall be the manufacturers or designers guaranteed maximum rate or such other rate as may be determined by the Department in accordance with good engineering practices. In case of conflict, the determination made by the Department shall govern.

20.4 All incinerators must be approved by the Department. Any person planning to install or operate an incinerator must complete and return the incinerator form that is available from the Department. The only exceptions are incinerators that appear on the current approved list of on-sit incinerators compiled by the Department.

20.5 The amount of particulate matter emitted by an incinerator shall be determined according to ASME "Power Test Codes" PTC-27, dated 1957 and entitled "Determining Dust Concentrations in a Gas Stream" or its replacement or any other method approved by the Department. The above publication is incorporated as part of these regulations by reference.

20.6 Restrictions on Emissions.

20.6.1 No person shall cause or permit the emission of particulate matter from any incinerator in excess of 0.2 grains of particulate matter per standard cubic foot of dry flue gas corrected to 50% excess air or 12% carbon dioxide.

20.6.2 All incinerators must be multichambered or of a design which the Department accepts as being equivalent. All multichambered incinerators must be equipped with secondary burners or such design as to assure a temperature in the secondary combustion chamber of at least 1500°F.

20.6.3 No person shall burn or cause or permit the burning of refuse in any installation which was designed for the sole purpose of burning fuel.

20.6.4 Variances. Where upon written application of the responsible person or persons the Department finds that by reason of exceptional circumstances strict conformity with any provisions of these regulations would cause undue hardship, would be unreasonable, impractical or not feasible under the circumstances, the Commission may permit a variance from or consider a change in these regulations upon such conditions and without such time limitations as it may prescribe for prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in harmony with the intent of the State any any applicable Federal laws.

20.7 Disposal of Particulate Matter. No person shall cause of permit the handling, use, transport, or storage of any material in a manner which allows or may allow controllable particulate matter,

fly ash, etc., to become airborne in such amounts as to cause a public nuisance or to cause ambient air quality standards to be exceeded.

21.0 EMISSION OF PARTICULATE MATTER FROM FUEL BURNING EQUIPMENT.

21.1 Purpose. The purpose of this Section shall be to limit the quantity of particulate matter emitted from fuel burning equipment.

21.2 Scope. This Section applies to fuel burning installations utilized for the primary purpose of producing steam, hot water, hot air or other indirect heating of liquids, gases, or solids where the products of combustion do not have direct contact with process materials. Fuel includes coal, coke, lignite coke breeze, fuel oil, wood, or other fuels. When any products or by-products of a manufacturing process are burned for the same purpose or in conjunction with any fuel, the same maximum emission limitations shall apply.

21.3 Emission Limitations. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the emission of particulate matter to the atmosphere from any fuel burning equipment in excess of 0.6 lbs. per 10^6BTU of heat input. The rate of emission shall be the total of all emission points from the source.

21.3.1 Variances. Where upon written application of the responsible person or persons the Department finds that by reason of exceptional circumstances strict conformity with any provisions of these regulations would cause undue hardship, would be unreasonable, impractical or not feasible under the circumstances, the Commission may permit a variance from or consider a change in these regulations upon such conditions and without such time limitations as it may prescribe for prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in harmony with the intent of the State and any applicable Federal laws. No variance may permit or authorize the maintenance of a nuisance, or a danger to public health or safety.

21.4 Degradation of Existing Emission Quantity Restricted. Emissions whose quality as of the effective date of these regulations is higher than the standards set forth in Section 21.3 shall be maintained at the higher quality unless it can be affirmatively demonstrated to the Department that a change in quality is justifiable and will not be contrary to the guidelines as set forth by these regulations.

21.5 Measurement of Concentrations.

21.5.1 The methods listed in Table IV or such equivalent methods as may be approved by the Department shall be utilized to determine particulate concentrations in stack gases.

21.5.2 Measurement equipment shall be periodically calibrated to comply with minimal American Bureau of Standards Criteria.

21.6 More Stringent Requirements.

21.6.1 The Department may prescribe air quality control requirements that are more restrictive and more extensive than provided for in section 21.3 if the particulate matter emitted is toxic, or a deleterious substance which may affect human health of well-being or which would cause significant damage to animal or plant life.

22.0 CONTROL OF VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUND EMISSIONS FROM EXISTING SOURCES.

A 22.1 Purpose. The purpose of this section shall be to limit the quantity of organic compounds emitted.

A 22.2 Scope. This section is applicable to any existing source from which volatile organic compounds are emitted. (Except crude oil and condensate.)

A 22.3 Storage of Volatile Organic Compounds. (Large tanks) No person shall place, store or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container of more than 50,000 gallons (190,000 liters) capacity and volatile organic compounds unless such tank, reservoir or other container is a pressure tank capable of maintaining working pressures sufficient at all times under normal operating conditions to prevent vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere or is designed and equipped with a submerged fill pipe and one of the following vapor loss control devices:

a) A floating roof, consisting of a pontoon type, double deck type roof or internal floating cover, which will rest on the surface of the liquid contents and can be equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and tank wall. This control equipment shall not be permitted if the volatile organic compounds have a vapor pressure of 11.0 pounds per square inch absolute or greater under actual storage conditions. All tank gauging and sampling devices shall be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

b) A vapor loss control system, consisting of a vapor gathering system capable of collecting the volatile organic vapors and gases discharged and a vapor disposal system capable of processing such volatile organic vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the

atmosphere and with all tank gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

c) Other equivalent equipment or means as may be approved by the Commission.

This section doesn not apply to existing storage tanks having a nominal storage capacity of less than 420,000 gallons (1,589,900 liters) of crude or condensate or to new crude or condensate storage capacity of less than 420,000 gallons (1,589,900 liters) unless such new tanks are subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart K. Activities prior to lease custody transfer are exempt from this section.

22.3.1 Any crude or condensate storage tank in an oxidant non-attainment area emitting 100 TPY or more of volatile organic compounds shall control the emissions as specified in Section 22.3.

A 22.4 Storage of Volatile Organic Compounds (Small tanks)
No person shall place, store or hold in any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container of more than 250 gallon (950 liter) capacity any volatile organic compounds unless the container is equipped with a submerged fill pipe, a vapor recovery system or other equivalent equipment or means as may be approved by the Commission.

A 22.5 Volatile Organic Compounds (Loading Facilities)
Any loading facility for volatile organic compounds servicing tanks, trucks or trailers having a capacity in excess of 200 gallons (760 liters) and having 20,000 gallons (75,700 liters) or more throughput per day, 40,000 gallons (151,400 liters) or more for existing facilities, averaged over any thirty-day period, must be equipped with a vapor collection and disposal system or equivalent means thereof, properly installed, in good working order. Provisions must be made to prevent spills during the attachment and disconnection of filling lines or arms. This section does not apply to crude or condensate loading facilities.

A 22.6 Volatile Organic Compounds Water Separation
Single or multiple compartment volatile organic compound water separators which receive effluent water containing 200 gallons (760 liters) a day or more of any volatile organic compound from any equipment processing, refining, treating, storing or handling volatile organic compounds shall be equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices properly installed in good working order and in operation:

a) A container having all openings sealed and totally enclosing the liquids contents. All gauging and sampling devices will be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking place.

b) A container equipped with a floating roof, consisting

of a pontoon type, double deck type roof, or internal floating cover which rest on the surface of the contents and be equipped with a closure seal or seals to close the space between the roof edge and container wall. All gauging and sampling devices will be gas-tight except when gauging or sampling is taking plce.

c) A container equipped with a vapor disposal system capable of processing such organic vapors and gases so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere and with all container gauging and sampling devices gas-tight except when gauging and sampling is taking place.

d) Other equivalent equipment or means as may be approved by the Commission.

A 22.7 Pumps, Compressors, Valves, etc. All pumps and compressors handling volatile organic compounds shall be equipped with mechanical seals or other equivalent equipment or means as may be approved by the Commission.

A 22.7.1 Housekeeping. Best practical housekeeping and maintenance practices must be maintained at the highest possible standards to reduce the quantity of volatile organic compound emissions. Emissions of volatile organic compounds must be reduced wherever feasible.

A 22.8 Waste Gas Disposal. Any waste gas stream containing organic compounds from any ethylene producing plant shall be burned at 1300 degrees F. (704 degrees C) for 0.3 second or greater in a direct-flame afterburner or an equally effective device. This section does not apply to emergency reliefs and vapor blowdown systems.

A 22.9 Organic Solvents. Any emission source using organic solvents having an emission of organic solvents of more than 3 pounds (1.3 kg) per hour or 15 pounds (6.8 kg) per day shall reduce the emission, where feasible, by incorporating one or more of the following control methods:

a) Incineration, provided 90% of the carbon in the organic compounds being incinerated is oxidized to carbon dioxide (except as provided in 22.9.3(a)).

b) Carbon absorption of the organic compounds.

c) Any other equivalent means as may be approved by the Commission.

A 22.9.1 Soldering Operations, Painting and Coating Operations, not listed in 22.9.2, and Dry Cleaning Operations Using Organic Solvents. Soldering operations, Painting and Coating operations, not listed in 22.9.2 and dry cleaning operations using organic solvents which are not considered photochemically reactive shall be considered for exemption from the requirements of Section 22.9 of the Air Control Commission regulations.

A 22.9.2 Surface Coating Industries

No person may cause, suffer, allow, or permit volatile organic compound emissions from the surface coating of any materials affected by Regulation 22.9.2 (a) through (h) to exceed the emission limits as specified in the regulation.

(a) Large Appliance Coating Industry. The following emission limits shall apply:

Affected Facility	VOC Emission Limitation Lbs. Per Gal. Of Coating (Minus Water)	KG Per Liter Of Coating (Minus Water)
Prime, single or topcoat application area, flash-off area and oven	(1) 4.3	0.52
	(2) 2.8	0.34

(1) Until Dec. 31, 1981
(2) After Dec. 31, 1981

(b) Surface Coating of Cans. The following emission emission limits shall apply:

Affected Facility	VOC Emission Limitation Lbs. Per Gal. Of Coating (Minus Water)	KG Per Liter Of Coating (Minus Water)
Sheet Basecoat (exterior and interior) and over-varnish: Two-piece can exterior (basecoat and over-varnish)	2.8	0.34
Two and three piece can interior body spray, two-piece can exterior end (spray or roll coat)	4.2	0.51
Three-piece can side-seam spray	5.5	0.66
End sealing compound	3.7	0.44

(c) Surface Coating of Coils. The following emission limits shall apply:

Affected Facility	VOC Emission Limitation Lbs. Per Gal. Of Coating (Minus Water)	KG Per Liter Of Coating (Minus Water)
Prime and topcoat or single coat operation	2.6	0.31

(d) Surface Coating of Paper. The following emission limits shall apply:

Affected Facility	VOC Emission Limitation Lbs. Per Gal. Of Coating (Minus Water)	KG Per Liter Of Coating (Minus Water)
Coating Line	2.9	0.35

(e) Surface Coating of Fabrics. The following emission limits shall apply:

Affected Facility	VOC Emission Limitation Lbs. Per Gal. Of Coating (Minus Water)	KG Per Liter Of Coating (Minus Water)
Fabric Facility	2.9	0.35
Vinyl Coating Line	3.8	0.45

(f) Surface Coating of Assembly Line Automobiles and Light Duty Trucks. The following emission limits shall apply:

Affected Facility	VOC Emission Limitation Lbs. Per Gal. Of Coating (Minus Water)	KG Per Liter Of Coating (Minus Water)
Prime application, flash-off area and oven	1.2	0.14
Prime surfacer application flash off area and oven	2.8	0.34
Topcoat application, flashoff area and oven	2.8	0.34
Final repair application, flashoff area and oven	(1) 6.5 (2) 4.8	0.79 0.58

(1) Until Dec. 31, 1981
(2) After Dec. 31, 1981

(g) Surface coating magnetic wire coating

Affected Facility	VOC Emission Limitation Lbs. Per Gal. Of Coating (Minus Water)	KG Per Liter Of Coating (Minus Water)
Coating Line	1.7	0.20

(h) Surface Coating of Metal Furniture. Volatile organic compound emissions from metal furniture coating lines shall not exceed 3.0 pounds per gallon (0.36 kg/liter) of coating (Minus Water).

A 22.9.3 Control Techniques.

(a) If add-on controls such as incinerators or vapor recovery systems are used to comply with the emission limitation requirements, the volatile organic compound capture and abatement system shall be at least 80 percent efficient overall, (65% with energy recovery). All surface coating facilities shall submit design data for each capture system and emission control device which are proposed for use to the Technical Secretary for approval.

(Example: A line using an 80% effective control device with a coating containing 8.5 pounds per gallon of VOC shall be considered to meet a 1.7 pound gallon emission limitation).

(b) If a person wishes to use low solvent technology to meet any of the emission limits specified in regulation 22.9.2 (a) through (h) and if such technology is to be used for any particular application is not now proven but is expected to be proven in a reasonable length of time, he may request a compliance date extension from the Technical Secretary. After consultation with appropriate local governmental agencies, the Technical Secretary may extend the compliance date to no later than December 31, 1982. Compliance date extensions will require progress reports every 90 days or as directed to show reasonable proress, as determined by the Technical Secretary, toward technology to meet the specified emission limitation.

Compliance with the emission limitation for any specified surface coating application shall be 18 months after any progress report indicates the extended compliance date cannot be met with low solvent technology. Final compliance date for any control plan shall be no later than December 31, 1982.

(c) A plant-wide emission reduction plan may be approved by the Technical Secretary if it can be demonstrated by the surface coating facility that any emissions in excess of those allowed for a given coating line will be compensated or by reducing emissions from regulated sources within the surface coating facility.

(d) Surface coating facilities on any property in affected parishes which have a potential to emit a combined weight of volatile organic compounds less than 100 pounds (45 kg) in any consecutive 24-hour period are exempt from the provisions of Regulation 22.9.2 (a) through (h).

(e) Soldering and Surface coating facilities or portions thereof, may request exemption from the requirements of Regulation 22.9.2 if all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The affected portion of facility will not emit more than 50 tons per year of VOC.

(2) That the only practical means of VOC control is thermal oxidization.

(3) That the substance to be emitted is not toxic.

(4) That the moles of fuel used would exceed the moles of VOC destroyed.

(5) That the reasonable control of the VOC would result in a net increase of emissions from the facility.

The exemption will be described in detail in the Compliance Orders, under Section 110 (a) (3) of the FCAA, adopted by the Commission.

A 22.10 Exemptions. Volatile organic compounds which have been shown to be virtually unreactive in the formation of oxidants, e.g., saturated halogenated hydrocarbons, perchloroethylene benzene, acetone, and C1 - C5 n-paraffins, crude oil and condensate, shall be considered exempt from these regulations. Other compounds which have been shown to have low reactivity, such as, cyclohexanone, ethyl acetate, diethylamine, isobutyl acetate, isopropyl alcohol, methyl benzoate, 2 - nitro propane, phenyl acetate triethylamine, shall be considered for exemption if their control causes economic hardship.

A 22.11 Variances. Where upon written application of the responsible person or persons the Department finds that by reason of exceptional circumstances strict conformity with any provisions of these regulations would cause undue hardship, would be unreasonable, impractical, or not feasible under the circumstances, the Commission may permit a variance from or consider a change in these regulations upon such conditions and with such time limitations as it may prescribe for prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in harmony with the intent of the State and any applicable Federal laws. No variance may permit or authorize the maintenance of a nuisance, or a danger to public health or safety.

A 22.12 Vapor Degreasers

22.12.1 Open Top Vapor Degreasers.

(a) No person shall operate or maintain a system utilizing a volatile organic compound for the open top vapor cleaning of objects without a cover that can be opened and closed easily without disturbing the vapor zone.

(b) No person shall operate or maintain a system using a volatile organic compound for the open top vapor cleaning of objects without complying with the following operating procedures:

(1) The cover shall be closed at all times except when processing work loads through the degreaser.

(2) Parts shall be positioned so that maximum drainage is obtained.

(3) Parts shall be moved in and out of the degreaser at less than 11 Ft./Min. (3.3 M/Min).

(4) The work load shall be degreased in the vapor zone at least 30 seconds or until condensation ceases.

(5) Any pools of solvent on the cleaned parts shall be removed by tipping the part before withdrawing the part.

(6) Parts shall be allowed to dry within the degreaser for at least 15 seconds or until visually dry.

(7) Porous or absorbent materials such as cloth, leather, wood or rope shall not be degreased.

(8) Work loads shall not occupy more than half of the degreaser open top area.

(9) The vapor level shall not drop more than 4 inches.

(10) Solvent shall not be sprayed above the vapor level.

(11) Solvent leaks shall be repaired immediately or the degreaser shall be shut down.

(12) Waste solvent shall not be disposed of or transferred to another party such that greater than 20 percent of the waste (by weight) will evaporate into the atmosphere.

(13) Exhaust ventilation shall not exceed 65 CFM per cubic foot (20 cubic meters/Min per cubic meter) of degreaser open area, uness necessary to meet OSHA requirements. Ventilation fans shall not be used near the degreaser opening.

(14) Water shall not be visibly detectable in solvent exiting the water separator.

22.12.2 Conveyorized Degreasers. No person shall operate or maintain a system utilizing a volatile organic compound for the conveyorized cleaning of objects without complying with the following operation procedures:

(a) Exhaust ventilation shall not exceed 65 CFM per cubic foot (20 cubic meters/Min per cubic meter) of degreaser opening, unless necessary to meet OSHA requirements. Ventilation fans shall not be used near the degreaser opening.

(b) Parts shall be positioned so that maximum drainage is obtained.

(c) Vertical conveyor speed shall be maintained at less than 11 Ft/Min (3.3 M/Min).

(d) Waste solvent shall not be disposed of or transferred to another party such that greater than 20 percent of the waste (by weight) can evaporate into the atmosphere. Waste solvent shall be stored only in covered containers.

(e) Leaks shall be repaired immediately or the degreaser shall be shut down.

(f) Water shall not be visibly detectable in the solvent exiting the water separator.

22.12.3 Cold Cleaning Facilties

(a) No person shall operate or maintain a system utilizing a volatile organic compound for the cold cleaning of objects without a cover that can be opened or closed easily.

(b) No person shall operate or maintain a system using a volatile organic compound for the cold cleaning of objects without complying with the following operating procedures:

(1) The cover shall be closed at all times except when processing work loads through the degreaser.

(2) Parts shall be positioned so that maximum drainage is obtained.

(3) Any pools of solvent on the cleaned parts shall be removed by tipping the part before withdrawing the part.

(4) Parts shall be allowed to dry within the degreaser for at least 15 seconds or until visually dry.

(5) Solvent shall not be sprayed above the vapor level.

(6) Porous or absorbent materials such as cloth, leather wood, or rope shall not be degreased.

(7) Solvent leaks shall be repaired immediately or the degreaser shall be shut down.

(8) Waste solvent shall not be disposed of or transferred to another party such that greater than 20 percent of the waste (by weight) will evaporate into the atmosphere.

(9) Exhaust ventilation shall not exceed 65 CFM per cubic foot (20 M/Min per cubic meter) of degreaser open area, unless necessary to meet OSHA requirements. Ventilation fans shall not be used near the degreaser opening.

(10) Water shall not be visible detectable in a solvent exiting the water separator.

22.12.4 Exemptions.

(a) Volatile organic solvent using processes affected by Section 22.12 et seq. which uncontrolled may emit up to a combined weight of volatile organic compounds less than 100 pounds (45 kg) in any consecutive 24-hour period are exempt fom the provisions of this section.

22.13 Cutback Paving Asphalt

No person may cause, allow or permit the manufacture, mixing, storage, use or application of cutback paving asphalts without

approval of the Technical Secretary as provided below.

The Technical Secretary may approve the manufacture, mixing, storage, use or application of cutback asphalts where;

(a) long-life stockpile storage is necessary; or,

(b) the use or application at ambient temperatures less than 10 degrees C (50 degrees F) is necessary; or,

(c) the cutback paving asphalt is to be used solely as a penetrating prime coat.

22.14 Filling of Gasoline Storage Vessels (Stage 1)

22.12.1 Control Requirements. No person shall transfer gasoline from any delivery vessel into any stationary storage container with a nominal capacity of 2000 gallons (7570 liters) or greater unless such container is equipped with a submerged fill pipe and unless the displaced vapors from the storage container are processed by a vapor recovery system which reduces the emissions to a level not to exceed 1.2 pounds of volatile organic compounds per 1000 gallons (140 mg/liter) of gasoline transferred.

22.14.2 Approved Vapor Balance System. When a vapor balance system is used to comply with the above control requirements, the balance system will be assumed to meet the specified emission limitations if the following conditions are met:

(a) A vapor-tight return line is connected before gasoline can be transferred into the storage container. No gasoline leaks exist anywhere in the liquid transfer system.

(b) The only atmospheric emission during gasoline transfer into the storage container is through the storage container pressure-vacuum valve.

(c) The delivery vessel is kept vapor-tight under normal conditions with vapor recovery equipment.

22.14.3 Alternate Vapor Balance Systems. Other vapor balance arrangements may be accepted if proof of the emission level required in subparagraph 22.14.1 is provided to the Louisiana Air Control Commission. Approval of any alternate vapor balance system shall not be valid unless it is received from the Technical Secretary in writing.

22.14.4 Exemptions. The following are exempt from the requirements of Section 22.14.1 above

(a) Stationary containers having a capacity of 550 gallons (2082 liters) or less used exclusively for the fueling of implements of agriculture.

(b) Transfers made to storage tanks equipped with external floating roofs, internal floating roofs, or their equivalent.

(c) Any stationary container having a nominal capacity of 2000 gallons (7570 liters) or less installed before January 1, 1979. (Small tanks).

(d) Retail gasoline outlets whose throughput are less than 500,000 gallons (1,892,700 liters) per year. (Small outlet).

22.14.5 Areas Affected and Compliance Schedule. All affected facilities in the areas which have been specified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as non-attainment areas for the oxidant standard shall be in compliance as soon as practicable but no later than December 31, 1982.

22.15 Gasoline Bulk Plants

22.15.1 Control Requirements.

(a) No person shall permit the transfer of gasoline from a transport vessel into a gasoline bulk plant storage tank unless a vapor return line is installed from the storage tank to the transport vessel. There shall be no leaks in the transfer system which includes liquid lines, vapor lines, hatch covers, pumps and transport vessel pressure-vacuum relief valves. The only atmospheric emission during gasoline transfer shall be through the storage tank's pressure-vacuum relief valves. Maximum allowable loss shall be 1.2 pounds of volatile organic compounds per 1000 gallons (140 mg/liter) of gasoline transferred. All gauging and sampling devices shall be vapor-tight except for necessary gauging and sampling.

(b) No person shall permit the transfer of gasoline from a gasoline bulk plant into a delivery truck unless the delivery truck or loading rack has a submerged fill pipe. There shall be not gasoline leaks between the storage tank connection and the delivery vessel.

(c) No person shall permit the transfer of gasoline from a

gasoline bulk plant storage tank into a delivery truck unless a vapor return line is installed from the delivery truck to the storage tank. There shall be no leaks in the transfer system which includes liquid lines, vapor lines, hatch covers, pumps and delivery truck pressure-vacuum relief valves. The only atmospheric emission during gasoline transfer shall be through the storage tank pressure-vacuum relief valve. Maximum allowable loss shall be 1.2 pounds of volatile organic compounds per 1000 gallons (140 mg/liter) of gasoline transferred. All gauging and sampling devices shall be vapor-tight except for necessary gauging and sampling.

22.15.2 Exemptions. Gasoling bulk plants which hav a gasoline throughput less than 20,000 gallons (78710 liters) per day averaged over the work days in any consecutive 365-day period and which do not service facilities controlled by 22.14 are exempt from the above Control Requirements. Bulk plants servicing controlled and exempted facilities, are required to collect vapor from the controlled facilities.

22.16 Bulk Gasoline Terminals.

22.16.1 No person may load gasoline into any tank trucks or trailers from any bulk gasoline terminal unless;

(1) the bulk gasoline terminal is equipped with a vapor control system, capable of complying with paragraph 22.16.2 of this section, properly installed, in good working order, in operation and consisting of one of the following:

(i) an adsorber or condensation at least which processes and recovers at least 90 percent by weight of all vapors and gases from the equipment being controlled; or,

(ii) a vapor collection system which directs all vapors to a fuel gas system; or,

(iii) a control system, demonstrated to have control efficiency equivalent to or greater than the above, and approved by the Technical Secretary.

(2) all displaced vapors and gases are vented only to the vapor control system; and,

(3) a means is provided to prevent liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use or to accomplish complete drainage before tha loading device is disconnected; and,

(4) all loading and vapor lines are equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections and which close automatically when disconnected.

22.16.2 Sources effected by this regulation may not allow mass emissions of volatile organic compounds from control equipment to exceed 80 milligrams per liter (4.7 grains per gallon) of gasoline loaded.

22.16.3 Sources effected by this regulation may not:

(1) allow gasoline to be discarded in sewers or stored in open containers or handled in any manner that would result in evaporation; nor,

(2) allow the pressure in the vapor collection system to exceed the tank truck or trailer pressure relief settings.

22.16.4 Exemptions. Bulk terminals servicing exempted and controlled facilities are required to collect vapors from controlled facilities.

22.15.5 Areas Affected and Compliance Schedule. All affected facilities in the areas which have been specified by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency as non-attainment areas for the oxidant standard shall be in compliance as soon as practicable but no later than December 31, 1982.

23.0 EMISSION STANDARDS FOR THE CHEMICAL WOODPULPING INDUSTRY.

23.1 Purpose. The purpose of this section shall be to limit the quantity of atmospheric emissions from pulp manufacturing plants.

23.2 Scope. This section applies to manufacturing facilities for the pulping of wood and the preparation and recovery of associated chemicals by the kraft process, including combined recovery systems serving other process such as neutral sulfite pulping.

23.3 General. The pulp production rates referred to in this section shall be equivalent tons of unbleached air-dry kraft pulp. The equivalent production rate shall be calculated as actual tons of kraft pulp or on the basis that 3,000 lbs. dry solids in spent liquor represents one ton equivalent draft pulp. Lime kiln load shall be rated on the basis of actual draft pulp tons or on the basis that 550 pounds of reburned lime represents one ton equivalent kraft pulp.

23.4 Emission Limitations. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit emissions to the atmosphere in excess of the limitations stated in this section. Notwithstanding the specific limits set forth in this section, in order to maintain the lowest possible emission of air contaminates, the highest and best practicable treatment and control currently available shall be provided in every case of new construction and/or modernization.

23.4.1 Particulate Emission. Emission of particulate matter shall not exceed the following limits:

(1) For recovery furnaces, not more than 4.0 pounds per equivalent pulp ton.

(2) For smelt dissolver vents, not more than 0.5 pounds per equivalent pulp ton.

(3) For lime kilns, not more than 1.0 pounds per equivalent pulp ton.

(4) For boilers fueled by bark, alone or in combination with other fuels, the provisions of Section 21 shall apply.

23.4.2 Sulfur Oxides. Emission of sulfur oxides shall not exceed the limits set forth in Section 24.7.4 of these regulations.

24.0 EMISSION STANDARDS FOR SULFUR OXIDES

24.1 Purpose. The purpose of this section shall be to limit the quantity of sulfur oxides emitted.

24.2 Scope. This section applies to any operation, process or activity from which sulfur oxides are emitted.

24.3 Responsible Persons to Have Tests Made. The Department may require any person responsible for emission of air contaminants to make or have made tests to determine the emission of air contaminants from any source, whenever the Department has reason to believe that an emission in excess of that allowed by these regulations is occurring. The Department may specify testing methods to be used in accordance with good professional practice. The Department shall be given a copy of the test results in writing and signed by the person responsible for the tests.

24.4 The Department May Make Tests. The Department may conduct tests of emissions of air contaminants from any source. Upon request of the Department the person responsible for the source to be tested shall provide necessary sampling ports in stacks or such other safe and proper sampling and testing facilities, exclusive of instruments and for proper determination of the emission of air contaminants.

24.5 Degradation of Existing Emission Quality Restricted. Emissions whose quality as of the effective date of these regulations is higher than the standards set forth in Table II shall be maintained at the higher quality unless it can be affirmatively demonstrated to the Department that a change in quality is justifiable and will not by contrary to the purpose of these regulations.

24.6 Measurement of Concentrations.

24.6.1 The methods listed in Table IV or such equivalent method as may be approved by the Department shall be utilized to determine sulfur dioxide and sulfuric acid mist concentrations in stack gases.

24.6.2 Measurement equipment shall be periodically calibrated to comply with minimal American Bureau of Standards Criteria.

24.7 Emissions. Sections 24.7.1, 24.7.2, and 24.7.3 apply to new sources.

24.7.1 All refinery process has streams or any other process gas stream that contains sulfur compounds measured as hydrogen sulfide shall be controlled by flaring or combustion. Small units maybe exempted from this section by the Department.

24.7.2 The emissions of sulfur dioxide from sulfuric acid production units shall be limited to 6.5 pounds per ton (3.25 kg/metric ton) of 100% acid produces. This is equivalent to a stack gas concentration of 250 to 550 ppm of sulfur dioxide by volume, depending on the strength of the feed gas.

24.7.3 The emission of sulfur oxides calculated as sulfur dioxide from a sulfur recovery plant shall be limited to 0.01 pound (kg) per pound (kg) of sulfur processed. This emission limitation corresponds to a sulfur dioxide concentration of approximately 1,300 ppm by volume.

24.7.4 Existing Sources. No person shall discharge gases which contain concentrations of SO_2 which exceeds 2000 ppm by volume at standard conditions.

24.8 Variances. Where upon written application of the responsible person or persons the Department finds that by reason of exceptional circumstances strict conformity with any provisions of these regulations would cause undue hardship, would be unreasonable, impractical or not feasible under the circumstances, the Commission may permit a variance from or consider a change in these regulations upon such conditions and with such time limitations as it may prescribe for prevention, control or abatement of air pollution in harmony with the intent of the State and any applicable Federal laws. No variance may permit or authorize the maintenance of a nuisance, or a danger to public health or safety.

25.0 CONTROL OF CARBON MONOXIDE EMISSION. (NEW SOURCE)

25.1 Purpose. The purpose of this section shall be to limit the quantity of Carbon Monoxide emitted.

25.2 Scope. This section applies to any operation, process or activity from which carbon monoxide is emitted.

25.3 Responsible Persons to Have Tests Made. The Department may require any person responsible for emission of air contaminants to make or have made tests to determine the emission of air contaminants from any source, whenever the Department has reason to believe that an emission in excess of that allowed by these regulations is occurring. The Department may specify testing methods to be used in accordance with good professional practice. The Department may observe the testing. All tests shall be conducted by reputable, qualified personnel. The Department shall be given a copy of the test results in writing and signed by the person responsible for the tests.

25.4 The Department May Make Tests. The Department may conduct tests of emission of air contaminants from any source. Upon request of the Department the person responsible for the source to be tested shall provide necessary sampling ports in stacks or ducts and such

other safe and proper sampling and testing facilities, exclusive of instruments and for proper determination of the emission of air contaminants.

25.5 Degradation of Existing Emission Quality Restricted. Emissions whose quality as of the effective date of these regulations is higher than the standards set forth herein shall be affirmatively demonstrated to the Department that a change in quality is justifiable and will not be contrary to the purpose of these regulations.

25.6 Emissions.

25.6.1 Ferrous Metal Emissions.
No person shall emit the carbon monoxide gases generated during the operation of a gray iron cupola, blast furnace, or basic oxygen steel furnace unless they are burned in a direct-flame afterburner or are controlled by other means as may be approved by the Commission.

25.6.2 Petroleum Industry Emissions.
No person shall emit the carbon monoxide waste gas stream from any catalyst regeneration of a petroleum crackling system, petroleum fluid coker, or other petroleum process into the atmosphere unless the waste gas stream is burned in a direct-flame afterburner or boiler or is controlled by other means as may be approved by the Commission.

26.0 EMISSION STANDARDS FOR THE NITRIC ACID INDUSTRY.

26.1 Purpose. The purpose of this section shall be to limit the quantity of atmospheric emissions from nitric acid plants.

26.2 Scope. This section is applicable to all nitric acid production units in the State of Louisiana.

26.3 Exceptions.

26.3.1 Start-Up Provisions. A four hour start-up exemption from emission regulations is provided for plants which have been shut-down. It is recognized that existing nitrogen oxide abatement equipment is effective only at normal operating temperatures. This provision allows the necessary time to bring up a facility from a cold start to near steady state conditions. A report, in writing, explaining the conditions and duration of startup, shall be submitted to the Technical Secretary within seven calendar days of the occurrence.

26.3.2 On-Line Operating Adjustments. A four hour exemption from emission regulations will be extended to plants where upsets have caused excessive emissions and on-line operating changes will eliminate a temporary condition. After such an event a complete report, in writing, explaining the conditions and duration of the upset shall be submitted to the Department

within seven calendar days. It is expected that the application of this provision will be infrequent and that ambient air quality will not be significant effective. The Department reserves the right to review excessive use of this provision on an individual basis. A report, in writing, explaining the conditions and duration of the upset shall be submitted to the Technical Secretary within seven calendar days of the occurrence.

26.4 Emissions. The emission of nitrogen oxides, calculated as nitrogen dioxide, from nitric acid production units shall be limited to 6.5 pounds per ton (3.3 kg/metric ton) of 100% acid produced. This emission limitation is equivalent to a nitrogen dioxide concentration of $\approx$ 500 ppm by volume.

26.5 Responsible Persons to Have Tests Made. The Department may require any person responsible for emission of air contaminants to make or have tests to determine the emission of air contaminants from any source, whenever the Department has reason to believe that an emisson in excess of that allowed by these regulations is occurring. The Department may observe the testing. All tests shall be conducted by reputable, qualified personnel. The Department shall be given a copy of the test results in writing and signed by the person responsible for the tests.

26.6 The Department May Make Tests. The Department may conduct tests of emissions of air contaminants from any source. Upon request of the Department the person responsible for the source to be tested shall provide necessary sampling ports in stacks or ducts and such other safe and proper sampling and testing facilities, exclusive of instruments and for proper determination of the emission of air contaminants.

26.7 Degradation of Existing Emission Quality Restricted. Emission whose quality as of the effective date of these regulations is higher than the standards set forth herein shall be maintained at the higher quality unless it can be affirmatively demonstrated to the Department that a change in quality is justifiable and will not be contrary to the purpose of these regulations.

26.8 Measurement of Concentrations.

26.8.1 The methods listed in Table IV or such equivalent method as may be approved by the Department shall be utilized to determine oxide of nitrogen concentrations in stack gases.

26.8.2 Measurement equipment shall be periodically calibrated to comply with minimal American Bureau of Standards Criteria.

27.0 PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY EPISODES.

27.1 Purpose. This regulation is designed to prevent the buildup of excess concentrations of pollutants, during periods of high air pollution potential, to the point as to be an imminent and substantial hazard to the health of people.

27.2 Scope. The Air Pollution Emergency Episode Plan described herein shall apply to prevention of damage to the health of the people of the State of Louisiana by air pollution episodes.

27.3 Episode Criteria. The Technical Secretary shall have reason to declare an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency, whenever he determines that air pollutant concentrations have reached a point in any place that is approaching or has reached a level that could, if sustained long enough, cause a substantial threat to the health of persons. In making this determination, the Technical Secretary will be guided by the following criteria.

27.3.1 "Air Pollution Forecast". The first stage is the Air Pollution Forecast, which is actuated by an atmospheric Stagnation Advisory by the National Weather Service. The Air Pollution Forecast advises Air Control personnel that atmospheric condtions capable of causing an Air Pollution Emergency Episode exist in the area for which the advisory was issued.

27.3.2 "Alert". The Alert level is the concentration of pollutant at which the first stage of control action is taken. An Alert reached at any monitoring site:

SO_2 - 800 ug/m^3 (0.3 ppm), 24-hr. average Particulate - 3.0 COH or 375 ug/m^3, 24-hr. average

SO_2 and Particulate Combined - product of SO_2 ppm, 25-hour average, and COHs equal to 0.2 or product of SO_2 - ug/m^3, 25-hour average, and particulate ug/m^3, 24-hour average equal to 65 x 10^3.

CO-17 mg/m^3 (15 ppm), 8-hr. average.
Oxidant (O_3), 200 ug/m^3 (0.1 pp,), 1-hr. average
NO_2, 1130 ug/m^3 (0,6 ppm), 1-hr. average 282 ug/m^3 (0.15 ppm), 24-hr. average.

and meteorological conditions indicate that the pollutant concentrations will remain at the above levels 12-hrs. or more or increase unless control actions are taken.

27.3.3 "Warning". The Warning Level indicates that pollutant concentration levels are continuing to rise and further control measures are needed. A Warning will be declared when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site:

SO_2 - 1600 ug/m^3 (0.6 ppm), 24-hr. average Particulate - 5.0 COHs or 625 ug/m^3, 24-hr. average

SO_2 and Particulate Combined - product of SO_2 ppm, 24-hour average, and COHs equal to .8 or product of SO_2 - ug/m^3, 24-hour average equal to 261 x 10^3.

CO-34 mg/m^3 (30 ppm), 8-hr. average

Oxidant (O_3) ug/m^3 800 ug/m^3 (0.4 ppm), 1-hr. average

NO_2 - 2260 ug/m^3 (1.2 ppm), 1-hr. average 565 ug/m^3 (p.30 ppm), 24-hr. average

and meteorological conditions indicate that the pollutant concentrations remain at the above levels 12 hours or more or increase unless control actions are taken.

26.3.4 "Emergency". The Emergency level indicates that pollutant concentrations are increasing to dangerous levels and that the most stringent control actions are necessary in order to assure a reduction in pollutant concentration levels. An Emergency will be declared when any one of the following levels is reached at any monitoring site:

SO_2 - 2100 ug/m^3 (0.8 ppm), 24-hr. average Particulate - 7 COHs or 875 ug/m^3, 24-hr. average

SO_2 and Particulate Combined - product of SO_2 ppm, 24-hr. average, and COHs equal to 1.2 product of SO_2 - ug/m^3, 24-hr. average and particulate ug/m^3, 24-hr. average equal to 393 x 10^3.

CO - 46 mg/m^3 (40 ppm), 8-hr. average

Oxidants (O_3) - 1200 ug/m^3 (0.6 ppm), 1-hr. average

NO_2 - 3000 ug/m^3 (1.6 ppm), 1-hr. average
750 ug/m^3 (0.4 ppm), 24-hr. average

and meteorological conditions indicate that the pollutant concentrations will remain at the above levels 12-hrs. or more or increase unless control actions are taken.

27.4 Emission Reduction Plans

27.4.1 When the Technical Secretary declares an Air Pollution Alert, any person responsible for the operation of sources of air pollution as listed in Table V shall take such action as prescribed by Table V and shall activate the preplanned abatement strategy listed in 27.5 for an Air Pollution Alert.

27.4.2 When the Technical Secretary declares an Air Pollution Warning, any person responsible for the operation of sources of air pollution as listed in Table VI shall take such action as prescribed by Table VI and shall activate the preplanned strategy listed in 27.5 for an Air Pollution Warning.

27.4.3 When the Technical Secretary declares an Air Pollution Emergency, any person responsible for the operation of sources of air pollution as listed in Table VII shall take such action as prescribed by Table VII and shall activate the preplanned abatement strategy for an Air Pollution Emergency.

27.4.4 When the Technical Secretary determines that the criteria level has been reached due to the emissions of a limited number of sources, he shall notify such sources that the preplanned strategy in Table V, VI or VII standby plan should be put into effect.

27.5 Preplanned Strategies.

27.5.1 Any person responsible for operation of a source as listed in Tables I - VII shall prepare standby plans for the reduction of emissions during periods of Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning and Air Pollution Emergency, standby plans shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emissions in accordance with the objectives as set forth in Tables V - VII.

27.5.2 During an Air Pollution Alert, Air Pollution Warning, or Air Pollution Emergency, standby plans as required by this section shall be made available on the premises to any person authorized by the Air Control Commission to enforce these regulations.

27.5.4 Standby plans as required by this section shall be available to the Technical Secretary upon request for evaluation as to the adequacy of the plan to effectively meet the objectives set forth in Tabel V - VII. Any company asked to furnish a standby plan to the Technical Secretary shall have 30 days from the date of request ot submit a plan.

28.0 EMISSION STANDARDS FOR PARTICULATE MATTER - HORIZONTAL STUD SODERBERG PROCESS - PRIMARY ALUMINUM INDUSTRY.

28.1 Purpose. The purpose of this section shall be to limit the quantity of particulate emitted from all horizontal stud Soderberg Processes of the primary aluminum industry in Louisiana.

28.2 Scope. This section applies to the primary aluminum industry utilizing the horizontal stud Soderberg Processes.

28.3 General Definitions.

28.3.1 Particulate Matter. Material, discharged into the atmosphere in a finely divided form as a solid.

28.3.2 Pot Line Primary Emission Control Systems. The system which collects and removes contaminants prior to the emission point. If there is more than one such system, the primary system is that system which is more directly related to the aluminum reduction cell.

28.4 Emission Limitations. No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit emissions to the atmosphere in excess of the limitations stated in this section. Notwithstanding the specific limits set forth in this section, in order to maintain the lowest possible emission of air contaminates, the highest and best practicable treatment and control currently available shall be provided in every case of new construction and/or major modifications at existing facilities.

28.4.1 Particulate Emissions

(a) The total emission of particulate matter to the atmosphere from the reduction process (potlines) shall be reduced to the lowest level consistent with the highest and best practicable technology available to the primary aluminum industry for the Soderberg reduction process, but in no case shall the emission of particulate matter, exceed 12.0 pounds average (quarterly geometric mean) per ton of aluminum produces.

28.5 Monitoring

Each primary Soderberg aluminum plant shall submit a detailed monitoring program subject to revision and approval by the Commission. The program shall include regularly scheduled monitoring for emissions of total particulates as well as ambient air sampling for suspended particulate.

28.6 Reporting

28.6.1 Data shall be periodically reported for each source and station included in the approved monitoring program as follows:

(a) Ambient Air: suspended particulate concentrations expressed as ug/m^3 (annual geometric mean).

(b) Particulate Emissions: Results of all emission sampling conducted for particulates, expressed in pounds per ton shall be as specified in the approved monitoring

programs. Particulate data shall be reported as total particulates.

(c) Compliance with Section 28.4 shall be determined by measurements of emissions from the pot line primary control system plus measurements of emissions from the roof monitor and other points of emission to the atmosphere. Calculated emissions to the Potrooms from the reduction coils based on hooding efficiency determined for gaseous fluoride may be substituted for roof monitor emission measurements in determining compliance with the regulation.

(d) Changes in collection efficiency of any portion of the collection or control system that resulted from equipment or process changes.

28.6.2 Every horizontal stud Soderberg primary aluminum plant shall furnish, upon request of the State Commission, such other data as the State Commission may require to evaluate the plant's emission control program. Such plants shall immediately report abnormal plant operations which result in increased emissions of air contaminants.

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TABLE I and TABLE IA

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

AIR CONTAMINANT	STANDARDS MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION
Suspended Particulate	75 ug/m^3 (Annual geometric mean) 260 ug/m^3 (Maximum 24-hr. concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year).
Dustfall	20 tons per square mile per month
Coefficient of Haze	0.6 (coh/1000 linear feet) (annual geo. mean) 0.75 (coh/1000 linear feet) (annual arith. mean). 1.50 (coh/1000 linear feet) (24-hr. average)
Sulfur dioxide (SO_2)	80 ug/m^3 or 0.03 ppm (annual arith. mean) 365 ug/m^3 or 0.14 ppm (maximum 24-hr. concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year)
Sulfuric Acid Mist Sulfur Trioxide, or any combination thereof	4 ug/m^3 (Maximum annual average) 12 ug/m^3 (24-hr. average, not to be exceeded over 1% of the time) 30 ug/m^3 (1-hr. average, not to be exceeded over 1% of the time)
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	10,000 ug/m^3 or 9 ppm (maximum 8-hr. concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year) 40,000 ug/m^3 or 35 ppm (maximun 1-hr. concentration not to be exceeded more than once per year)
Hydrocarbons (Other than Methane)	160 ug/m^3 (0.24 ppm) Max. 3-hr. concentration between 6:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. not to be exceeded more than once per year)

TABLE I and TABLE IA CONTINUED

AMBIENT AIR QUALITY STANDARDS

AIR CONTAMINANT	STANDARDS MAXIMUM PERMISSIBLE CONCENTRATION
Ozone	235ug/M^3 (0.12 ppm). The standard is attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above 0.12 ppm (235 ug/M^3) is equal to or less than 1, as determined by 40 CFR50 Appendix H.
Nitrogen Dioxide (NO_2)	100 ug/m^3 (0.05 ppm) (annual arithmetic mean)

The contribution of any contaminant by a single source property shall be measured as the difference between the upwind level and the downwind level for the property, using methods approved by the Commission, or by the use of suitable engineering techniques such as source-dispersion calculations.

TABLE II

AMBIENT AIR - METHODS OF CONTAMINATION MEASUREMENT

AIR CONTAMINANT	SAMPLING METHODS	SAMPLING INTERVAL	ANALYTICAL METHOD
Smoke	Opacity Measurement	As Required	Ringelmann Chart published and described in the "U.S. Bureau of Mines information Circular 8333" or U.S. Public Health Service Smoke Inspection Guide as described in the "Federal Register, Title 42, Chapter 1, Subchapter F, Part 75."
Coefficient Haze	Filtration	1 hr. Sample	"Journal of Air Pollution Control Association," Volume 13, No. 9 pp. 397-402, Sept. 1963, "Light Transmission Through Filter Paper."
	Filtration		"Standard Method of Test for Particulate Matter in the Atmosphere (Optical Density of Filtered Deposit)," 1966 ASTM Standards, Part 23, "Industrial Water Atmospheric Analysis" American Society for Testing and Material, Philadelphia, Pa., pp.777-784, Report ASTM D 1704-61.
Suspended Particulate	High Volume Sampler	24 hr. Sample	High Volume Method, "Federal Register", Volume 36 No. 84 Friday, April 30, 1971, Washington, D. C., Appendix B pp 8191-8194.
Dustfall	Dustfall Bucket	30 day Sample	Gravimetric, "Standard Method for Collection and Analysis of Dustfall" 1966 Book of ASTM Standards Part 23, "Industrial Water, Atmospheric Analysis", American Society for Testing and Materials, Philadelphia, Pa.

TABLE II CONTINUED

AMBIENT AIR - METHODS OF CONTAMINATION MEASUREMENT

AIR CONTAMINANT	SAMPLING METHODS	SAMPLING INTERVAL	ANALYTICAL METHOD
Sulfur Dioxide	Absorption	24 hr. Sample	Pararosaniline Method, "Federal Register", Volume 36 No. 84 Friday April 30, 1971, Washington D.C., Appendix A pp 8187-8190.
		Continuous	"Federal Register", Volume 36 No. 158, Saturday, August 14, 1971, p 15492.
Sulfuric Acid Mist Sulfur Trioxide	Filtration	1 hr. Sample	Titration, Mader, Hamming & Bellin, "Determination of Small Amounts of Sulfuric Acid in the Atmosphere" Analytical Chemistry, Vol. 22, pp. 1181-1183, September 1950.
Total Oxidants	Chemiluminesence	Continuous	Chemiluminesence, "Federal Register" Vol. 36 No. 84 Friday, April 30, 1971 Appendix D pp 8195-8197.
	Bubbling	24 hr. Sample	Colorimetric, Alkaline Potassium Iodide Method (Acetic Acid Variation), "The Chemical Analysis of Air Pollutants, Morris B. Jacobs, Interscience Publishers, Inc., New York pp 219-223.
Hydrocarbons	Ionization	1 hr. Sample	Flame Ionization technique, "Federal Register" Vol. 36 No. 84 Friday, April 30, 1971 Appendix E pp 8198-8200.
	Bubbling	24 hr. Sample	Carbonyls and olefins determined separately; Carbonyls, Sulfoxylate Method. F. H. Goldman and H. Yagoda. "The Chemical Analysis of Air Pollutants", Morris B. Jacobs,

TABLE II CONTINUED

AMBIENT AIR - METHODS OF CONTAMINATION MEASUREMENT

AIR CONTAMINANT	SAMPLING METHODS	SAMPLING INTERVAL	ANALYTICAL METHOD
			Interscience Publishers, Inc. New York, p. 264. Olefins (four-carbon and higher molecular weight), Colorimetric method, A.P. Altshuller and S.F. Sleva, "Analytical Chemistry", Vol. 33, No. 10, pp. 1413-20, September 1961.
Carbon Monoxide	Absorption	Continuous	Non-dispersive infrared Spectrometry, "Federal Register" Volume 36, No. 84 Friday, April 30, 1971, Appendix C pp 8104-8195.
Nitrogen Dioxide	Bubbling	24 hr. Sample	24 hr. Sampling Method "Federal Register" Vol. 36, No. 84 Friday, April 30, 1971, Appendix F, pp 8200-8201.

TABLE III

ALLOWABLE RATE OF EMISSION BASED ON

PROCESS WEIGHT RATE

Process Weight Rate		Rate of Emission	Process Weight Rate		Rate of Emission
Lb/Hr	Tons/Hr	Lb/Hr	Lb/Hr	Tons/Hr	Lb/Hr
100	0.05	0.551	16,000	8.00	16.5
200	0.10	0.877	18,000	9.00	17.9
400	0.20	1.40	20,000	10.00	19.2
600	0.30	1.83	30,000	15.00	25.2
800	0.40	2.22	40,000	20.00	30.5
1,000	0.50	2.58	50,000	25.00	35.4
1,500	0.75	3.38	60,000	30.00	40.0
2,000	1.00	4.10	70,000	35.00	41.3
3,500	1.25	4.76	80,000	40.00	42.5
3,000	1.50	5.38	90,000	45.00	43.6
3,500	1.75	5.96	100,000	50.00	44.6
4,000	2.00	6.52	120,000	60.00	46.3
5,000	2.50	7.58	140,000	70.00	47.8
6,000	3.00	8.56	160,000	80.00	49.0
7,000	3.50	9.49	200,000	100.00	51.2
8,000	4.00	10.4	1,000,000	500.00	69.0
9,000	4.50	11.2	2,000,000	1,000.00	77.6
10.00	5.00	12.0	6,000,000	3,000.00	92.7
12,00	6.00	13.6			

interpolation of the data in this table for process weight rates up to 60,000 lb/hr shall be accomplished by use of the equation $E = 4.10\ P^{0.67}$, and interpolation and extrapolation of the data for process weight rates in excess of 60,000 lb/hr shall be accomplished by use of the equation:

$E = 55.0\ P^{0.11-40}$ where E = rate of emission in lb/hr and

P = process weight rate in tons/hr.

TABLE IV

Emissions - Methods of Contaminant Measurement

Emission	Analytical Method
Particulate	1) ASME PTC 27-1957, "Determining Dust Concentrations in a Gas Stream"
	2) EPA Test Method, "Federal Register" Volume 36, No. 247 - Appendix - Test Methods, Methods 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 pp. 15708-15722.
Sulfur Oxides	1) Seidman, Analytical Chemistry Vol. 30, p. 1680 (1958) "Determination of Sulfur Oxides in Stack Gasses".
	2) Shell Development Company Method for the Determination of Sulfur Dioxide and Sulfur Trioxide PHS 99 AP-13 Appendix B, pp. 85-87 "Atmospheric Emissions Sulfuric Acid Manufacturing Processes".
	3) Reich Test for Sulfur Dioxide, "Atmospheric Emissions from Sulfuric Acid Manufacturing Processes" PHS 999 AP-13, Appendix B, pp. 76-80.
	4) The Modified Monsanto Company Method, "Atmospheric Emissions from Sulfuric Acid Manufacturing Processes" PHS 999 AP-13, Appendix B, pp. 61-67.
	5) EPA Test Method, "Federal Register" Volume 36, No. 159 - Tuesday, August 17, 1971, Appendix - Test Methods, Methods, 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8 pp. 15708-15722.
Oxides of Nitrogen	1) EPA Test Method, "Federal Register" Volume 36, No. 159 - Tuesday, August 17, 1971, Appendix - Test Methods, Methods, 1, 2, 3, 4, and 7 pp. 15708-15722.
Sulfuric Acid Mist	1) Title 40, Code of Federal Regulations Part 60, Appendix A, Test Methods 1, 2, 3, 4, 6, and 8, or Part 60 8(b).

TABLE V - EMISSION REDUCTION PLANS - ALERT LEVEL

Part A. General

1. There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste shall be limited to the hours between 12 m. and 4 p.m.

3. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which required boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 m. and 4 p.m.

4. Persons operating motor vehicles should eliminate all unnecessary operations.

Part B. Source curtailment

Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants listed below shall take all required control actions for this Alert Level.

Source of air pollution	
1. Electric power generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having low ash and sulfur content.
	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 m. to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot bolwing.
	c. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.
2. Process steam generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having low ash and sulfur content.
	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 m. to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
	c. Substantial reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.

3. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications:
   Primary Metals Industry
   Petroleum Refining Operations.
   Chemical Industries.
   Mineral Processing Industries.
   Paper and Allied Products.
   Grain Industry.

   a. Substantial reduction of air pollutants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and all operations.

   b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, gas vapors or malodorous substances.

   c. Maximum reduction heat load demands for processing.

   d. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 m. to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing of soot blowing.

TABLE VI - EMISSION REDUCTION PLANS - WARNING LEVEL

Part A. General

1. There shall be no open burning by any persons.

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

3. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which required boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations only between the hours of 12 m. and 4 p.m.

4. Persons operating motor vehicles must reduce operations by the use of car pools and increased use of public transportation and elimination of unnecessary operation.

Part B. Source curtailment

Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants listed below shall take all required control actions for this Warning Level.

Source of air pollutant	Control action
1. Electric power generating	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content.
	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 m. to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
	c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area.
2. Process steam generating facilities	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having the lowest available ash and sulfur content.
	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 m. to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
	c. Making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops.

3. Manufacturing industries which require considerable lead time for shut-down including the following classifications: Petroleum Refining. Chemical Industries. Primary Metals Industries Glass Industries Paper and Allied Products.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardships by postponing production and allied operation. b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit solid particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances. c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing. d. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 m. to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.
4. Manufacturing industries require relatively short lead times for shut-down including the following classifications: Primary Metals Industries. Chemical Industries. Mineral Processing Industries. Grain Industry.	a. Elimination of air pollutants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment. b. Elimination of air pollutants from trade waste disposal processes which emit solid particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances. c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing. d. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 m. to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.

TABLE VII - EMISSION REDUCTION PLANS - EMERGENCY LEVEL

Part A. General

1. There shall be no open burning by any persons.

2. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid of liquid waste shall be prohibited.

3. All places of employment described below shall immediately cease operations.

   a. Mining and quarrying of nonmetalic minerals.

   b. All construction work except that which must proceed to avoid emergent physical harm.

   c. All manufacturing establishments except those required to have in force an air pollution emergency plan.

   d. All whole trade establishments; i. e., places of business primarily engaged in selling merchanidise to retailers, or industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers, or acting as agents in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies, except those engaged in the distribution of drugs, surgical supplies and food.

   e. All offices of local, county and State government including authoriiies, joint meetings, and other public bodies excepting such agencies which are determined by the chief administrative officer of local, county or State government, authorities, joint meetings and other public safety and welfare and the enforecment of the provisions of this order.

f. All retail trade establishments except pharmacies, surgical supply distributors, and stores.

g. Banks, credit agencies other than banks, securities and commodities brokers, dealers, exchanges and services; offices of insurance carriers, agents and brokers, real estate offices.

h. Wholesale and retail laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing establishments; photographic studios; beauty shops, barber shops, shoe repair shops.

i. Advertising offices; consumer credit reporting, adjustment and collection agencies, duplicating, addressing, blueprinting; photocopying, mailing, mailing list and stenographic services; equipment rental services, commercial testing laboratories.

j. Automobile repair, automobile services, garages.

k. Establishments rendering amusement and recreational services including motion picture theaters.

l. Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, junior colleges, vocational schools, and public and private libraries.

4. All commercial and manufacturing establishments not included in this order will institute such actions as will result in maximum reduction of air pollutants from their operation by ceasing, curtailing, or postponing operations which emit air

pollutants to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.

5. The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except in emergencies with the approval of local of State police.

Part B. Source curtailment

Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air pollutants listed below shall take all required control actions for this Emergency Level.

Source of air pollution	
1. Electric power generating facilities.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest ash and sulfur content.
	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 m. to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.
	c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area.
2. Process steam generating facilities.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.
	b. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 m. to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
	c. Taking the action called for in the emergency plan.
3. Manufacturing industries of the following classifications.	a. Elimination of air pollutants from manufacturing operations by casing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations without

causing unjury to persons or damage to equipment.

b. Elimination of air pollutants from trade waste disposal process which emit solid particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.

c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.

d. Maximum utilization of mid-day (12 m. to 4 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing or soot blowing.